THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,382. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF Dr. William J. Matthews, who left New York April 15, will confer a favor on his distressed parents by addressing ROBERT CREIGHTON, New York.
Western papers please copy.

AMELIA—MONDAY, 2 P. M. SAME PLACE.

BLACK NECKTIE.—PHOTOGRAPH. PLEASE ADdress, &c., WHITE HAT, box 124 Herald office.

CERTIE—RECEIVED LETTER TOO LATE. PLEASE name some day next week, and send address. D. * * K.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM CATING, native of Tipperary; left Cork about three years ago for America; when last heard from was in New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by calling at 109 East Fifteenth street.

J. READ PUTNAM WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE with 67 Exchange place, on business of importance.

JOE—HAVE MERCY UPON ME. LET ME SEE YOU again. DICK.

MRS. LUCY JEFFERY.—WANTED, THE ADDRESS of the above, as some information may be given which will be to her advantage. Address UNITED STATES CONSUL, Birmingham, England.

M.—OUT OF TOWN. WRITE AND DIRECT AS BEfore where a note will reach you. Or be at same place on Tuesday, one o'clock. W. B.

POUGHKEEPSIE—SPECIAL TRAIN FROM WEST Wednesday; a reception in station. Send address and where an interview can be had to HARRY RAYMOND, Herald office.

PALE ALE—IF YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN ME altogether please write me. You know my address. Hope to see you in ten days. PORTER.

RICHARD LEWIS SEARCH—SOMETIMES KNOWN AS Richard Lewis, of Cirencester, England. Any information concerning him, whether living or dead, will be liberally paid for by applying to W. H. NEWMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 6 Wall street, New York city.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE, FRIDAY EVENING, 6 3/4 o'clock—Lady in black; left at sixth avenue. Address WARD, Herald office.

WANTED—TIDINGS OF THOMAS NEALON. WHEN last heard from was in Falmouth, England. Anything regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother and aunt, who are now in this city. Direct to THOMAS BYRNES, No. 107 Cherry street, between Oliver and Catharine streets, New York city. Western papers please copy.

WILHELM ANDERSEN, DANISH PHARMACEUtist.—Information of his whereabouts wanted by the Danish Consulate, 112 Front street, New York.

W. V. BREMEN.—COME BACK; WE HAVE A SITUAtion for you. YOUR FRIENDS.

WILL ANNIE B., WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN SIXTH street, send her address to WILL MENTOR, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY WHO MET A GENTLEMAN IN THE Bleecker street cars yesterday afternoon please send her address to OELLA, Herald office.

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY EVENING, ORCHESTRA seats; feet introduction.—If an interview would be agreeable, address in utmost confidence, stating color of eyes, hair, dress, hat, &c., to avoid mistake, TRUSTWORTHY, station E.

103.—SATURDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AZYGOS.

26,873 CURES
IN ONE YEAR.

SCIENCE HATH HER VICTORIES AS WELL AS WATER.

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

26,873 SWORN CURES OF
Catarrh ..... Heart Diseases.
Consumption ..... Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis ..... Rheumatism.
Rheumatism ..... Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia ..... Liver Diseases.
Scrofula ..... Eye Affections.
Deafness ..... Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia ..... Female Diseases.
Headaches ..... Fever and Ague.
Nervousness ..... St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma ..... Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy ..... Impaired Memory.
Tumors ..... Nodes, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles ..... Exhausting Drain on System.
MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

THE PROOFS GIVEN

As in the Thaumaturgic Day, again
The weak and nervous are made strong—
The blind see—the deaf hear—
The lame walk—the sick are restored.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

(Incorporated by the State of New York.)

NO. I.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT.—This plant, the most powerful remedial for the cure of Blood and Skin Diseases ever discovered in Materia Medica, is an immediate and permanent curative for all Scrofulous, Cancerous and Eruptive Maladies. The Cancer Plant is sold upon the following warrantee, viz:—As a Blood Purifier, one bottle of this Extract is guaranteed to possess more real virtue than one dozen bottles of any Sarsaparilla or Alterative extant. In less than one year the sales have reached the vast number of 130,000 packages. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. II.

OXYD-PHENYL.—Professor Scott's recently discovered cure for Deafness is confidently recommended to all impaired hearing, formerly regarded as hopelessly incurable. See editorial notices of this great modern chemical discovery in nearly every publication in America and Europe. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. III.

CATARRH SPECIFIC.—Cures the most formidable cases of Catarrh almost instantly. Warranted to cure constant hawking and spitting, offensive breath, "stuffy" or "cropped up" feeling in the head and discharge of thick, thin or acrid mucus from the nostrils. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. IV.

HYDRATED OXYMEL.—Our perfected remedial for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c.; heals tubercles, allays night sweats, subdues cough and restores strength. One trial bottle gives a fair test of this splendid chemical synthesis. Contains no opium, prussic acid or poison. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. V.

PILE EXTRACT.—The never failing Pile Cure has cured cases of blind and bleeding piles of forty years' duration. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. VI.

FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.—This is almost a specific in every form of Heart Disease, and is employed by many of our leading physicians in regular practice. It cures Palpitation, Valvular Derangement and Enlargement or Wasting of the Heart. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

VII.

NEURALGO-RHEUMATIC ELIXIR.—Guaranteed to cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout and Sciatica 95 times out of every 100. One bo tle usually gives perfect relief. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. VIII.

HEALING BLOOD-AND-BONE OINTMENT.—The most powerful healing application known to science. Penetrates to the blood and bones, healing Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Nodes, Blotches, &c. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

NO IX.

ETHEREAL PHOSPHORUS.—The radical cure for Exhausted Vitality. Has cured over 4,000 cases of Organic Weakness, some of them of the most intractive character. One thousand dollars will be paid for any prescription that can equal it. Price $3 per package (with special book), or two packages for $5.

NO. X.

LITHIA (Genuine). Cures Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys in forty-eight hours and upward. The only true Diuretic known to medicine. Its equal does not exist. One bottle convinces. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. XI.

INJECTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.—Cures Infectious Diseases. Cures recent cases in twenty-four hours; cures Old Cases in one week. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. XII.

KATALPA EXTRACT—Woman's Friend. The Infallible Emmenagogue. Restores the Menses and cures Womb Complaints, &c. Price $2 per package.

NO. XIII.

VICTORIA REGIA.—The Imperial Cosmetic. Imparts wonderous beauty to the complexion, and cures Moth Patches, Freckles, Blotches, Pimples and Flesh Worms in the skin. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. XIV.

AMARANTH FOR THE HAIR.—Hair Beautifier, Restorative, and Dressing. Stops Falling Hair, and causes rapid and luxurious growth of the Hair, Whiskers and Mustache. Warranted to contain no lead, sulphur or poison. Price $1 per bottle (with book), or six bottles for $5.

NO. XV.

FIVE MINUTE FRAGRANT PAIN CURER.—Cures Pain in any part of the body or limbs in five minutes. Out of curiosity, try this remedy alongside of any of the advertised pain killers of the day, and mark the result. If anything else known will cure pain so quickly, no charge will be made. Contains no Chloroform, Opium, Aconite, Pepper, Turpentine or Poison. Can be drunk with impunity. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5.

NO. XVI.

ALKALINE RESOLVENT.—A Chemical Mineral Water, composed of Iodine, Bromine, Sodium and Phosphorus—the best remedies of therapeutic chemistry—cures Indigestion, Biliousness, &c. Gentle aperient and cathartic. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NO. XVII.

FEVER AND AGUE GLOBULES.—One box cures any case of Fever and Ague. Contain no Quinine, Mercury, Opium or Arsenic. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

NO. XVIII.

HEADACHE PILLS.—Sugar coated. Infallible cure for every form of Headache. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen boxes.

NO. XIX.

MAY APPLE PILLS.—Sugar coated. Balsamic, Cathartic, anti-Bilious Family Pill. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES

are not patent medicines, but the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University, an incorporated institution of the State, and are prepared in accordance with the views of a number of distinguished living American practitioners, who believe that the time is come when educated physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health destroying system of quackery prevailing in every town and city and substitute scientific, responsible remedies—made in accordance with the principles of medical chemistry—in place of the worthless or dangerous patent medicines flooding the country.

A knowledge of medicine and chemistry as profound as that of any physicians that have ever lived enables us to warrant these compounds to be the most perfect curatives for disease ever placed before the people. What may seem almost incredible is the astonishing rapidity with which they cure di seases hitherto considered incurable.

They are combined with great care from fine chemicals, with a true knowledge of their therapeutic properties and physiological effects. Nothing cheap, impure or poisonous has been tolerated in their composition.

They are the finest prescriptions of a body of eminent American professors, and have been thoroughly tested in one of the most extensive and successful practices of the day.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES

are to-day sweeping the country from Maine to Mexico, becoming the healing Health Restoratives and rapidly superseding the old poisons, nostrums and nauseous drugs, and their sale is becoming enormous. They are now regularly prescribed by over one thousand physicians.

NO CERTIFICATES REQUIRED.

No medicines ever originated have received so many genuine certificates of cures in so brief a space of time. We are daily receiving letters from every part of the country, from patients and physicians, recording the most astounding cures performed by these remedies. Many of these cases had been considered beyond the power of cure. We wish that we could publish those letters for the encouragement of the afflicted, but a book of 1,000 pages would not contain them.

FROM OUR LETTER-FILES.

In order to convince the skeptical, we this day publish the following opinions, selected from many thousands voluntarily given by intelligent, respectable people who have used the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES themselves, or in their families, as a moral guarantee that these magnificent remedies are totally unlike the patent nostrums of the hour.

88.—Personally appeared before me, J. W. Scott, President; L. Hassert, Vice President; John G. Howard, Treasurer; and George Powell, Secretary of the New York Medical University, and made oath unto the Almighty God, that the following are genuine, unsolicited extracts, taken from original letters being daily received at the Institution.

WM. H. RIBLET, Notary Public,
Corner Ninth street and Fifth avenue, New York.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.

PROFESSORS—Please forward my second order for UNIVESITY MEDICINES. I am pleased to say that I have found them of great service in the treatment of patients under my charge. ——, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

210 CONGRESS STREET,
PORTLAND, Me., May 1, 1870.

Professor SCOTT AND ASSOCIATES—The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are rapidly revolutionizing the practice of medicine in Maine. * * * I have over five hundred patients. * * * Here in Portland I have taken away two-thirds of the doctors' patients * * * I have nearly two hundred agents, and am establishing ten agencies a day. * * * I shall sell $100,000 of UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in Maine this year. * * * I am worn out with hard work. * * * I enclose you a number of certificates of great cures. * * * I will pay $1,000 if one of them can be found that is not genuine. * * * P. STAPLES, State of Maine Agent.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—Send us a full line of your goods by steamer as soon as possible, as we intend to make the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES a specialty, having more confidence in their curative properties than any medicines we have ever sold. In fact, we have the most unbounded belief in them, and allway to recommend them to our customers in preference to all others we have ever known. We have recently made some astonishing cures in Mob le of Scrofula, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, with your Cancer Plant, Lithia, Specific, &c. L. D. & E. G. GOULD,
Druggists, thirty-five years' standing.

From a distinguished member of Congress.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your medicines seem to act favorably on the nerves, as well as the blood. * * * I am much improved. * * * My limbs are wonders of medical science. * * * I have every faith in your medicine and skill. * * * I believe that you are enlightened of God to do a great work, and that you will do it. * * * You have done a great deal of good for me. * * * You understand your business. * * * You are the second physician whom I have confidence in. * * * I would not trust the blockheads down here to give physic to my horse.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., April 18, 1870.

TO PROFESSOR SCOTT—Enclosed please find sketch of the case of William Carson, of this place, aged 48. Disease, indurated scrofulous ulcer of the right leg, painful and gangrenous, of 25 years' standing. It had exhausted all the skill of numerous physicians during that time.

This terrible picture was his condition on the 1st of February, 1870.

By the use of the Cancer Plant Extract, Healing Blood-and-Bone Ointment, and May Apple Pills he is now entirely cured.

This case has attracted remark and amazement. He being a poor man, and once turned out to die, the medicines were furnished at cost—$15.

Besides, your Five Minute Pain Curer and Neuralgo-Rheumatic Elixir have strengthen his neck, drawn to an angle of 45 degrees.

I took him in hand, while all the doctors laughed at me, and considered it a good joke to attempt to cure this poor man; but, thank God, I have cured all his maladies, restored his strength, and made him a well person with the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

I think, Doctor, that God has inspired you to bring forth remedies for the cure of his afflicted children that nothing in the shape of medicines has yet approached.

SAMUEL E. GREEN.

1,558 THIRD AVENUE, New York, June 28, 1870.

Professor SCOTT and ASSOCIATES—It is truly gratifying to know that science has at length triumphed over quackery. I have been using the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in my regular practice for some time with the most remarkable success. Disease of every character rapidly succumbs to their healthful influence. You are evidently destined to overthrow the old practice of medicine.

CHAS. K. DRAPER, M. D.

Dr. SCOTT, &c.—For years I have suffered with cancer of the breast. What my sufferings were tongue can never tell. In a dying condition I came to you and commenced using your Cancer Plant and Ointment. Almost immediately all pain ceased. The tumor has vanished, and through the providence of God I am a well woman. In my deep gratitude, and from a sincere interest in the welfare of those similarly afflicted, I shall be pleased to answer all questions.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1869. MISS E. CAREY.

Three bottles of your Hydrated Oxymel cured me of consumption, although my Bridgeport physicians said that I could not be cured. GEORGE D. REYNOLDS,
Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
MARCH 1, 1870.

PROFESSORS—Your medicines have helped me very much. I have not felt so well in three years before. Like many others I doubted their efficacy, but am now satisfied.

EAST KENT, Conn., May 18, 1870. S. D. DAVIS.

Professor SCOTT—Through the recommendation of C. W. Huntington, Esq., of Hartford, who has successfully used your Lithia as a remedy for disease of the kidneys and liver, I am induced to order home. L. M. MASON.
UNIONVILLE, Conn., January 1, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—Three months ago I was attacked with Heart Disease. Our family physician pronounced it neuralgia of the heart, and prescribed medicine without benefit. I also ascertained that I was affected with that awful disease, spermatorrhœa. I forthwith obtained your Ethereal Phosphorus, and after taking four bottles was completely restored. Afterwards I had pain in my back, which your Lithia cured. My oldest boy had the skin disease—herpes—and doctored five years without relief. I gave him two bottles of your Cancer Plant Extract, and, thank God, he is well.

WASHINGTON TYSON.
POTTSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870.

CLYDE, Del., March 19, 1870.

DOCTORS—The University Medicines are making a great stir out here. Our doctor says he likes the principle.

D. H. STILE, P. M.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 21, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—I came to the conclusion that you were trying to cure people, which is more than most doctors do nowadays. I got a bottle of Lithia for my wife's kindey disease, which none could cure, and I found it helped her immediately.

D. CAMP.

TOWANDA, Pa., April 17, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—I have used your Extract of Cancer Plant for the blood, and pronounce it the chief of alteratives.

A. N. NELSON.

165 NORTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROFESSORS—Some of my friends and myself have tried the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, and found them satisfactory beyond our expectations. C. S. MOODY.

DUCK HILL, Miss., April 7, 1870.

Professor J. W. SCOTT—I view your UNIVERSITY MEDICINES as a great success and a grand and noble undertaking—one that mankind will bless. J. S. JONES, P. M.

[From the well known eminent Dr. Buckler Jones:—]

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17, 1868.

I have a lady under my care with cancer in the left breast. I recommended her to use your remedies, and with the most marked benefit and decided improvement in every respect.

J. BUCKLER JONES, M. D.

MOBILE, Ala., May 1, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are acquiring a great name throughout the South * * * A dear friend of mine is taking the Cancer Plant for a scrofulous disease of a lifetime. He told me to-day that he was nearly cured. * * * A friend's child had 100 spasms a day; none of our physicians could stop them. One bottle of your Alanthus Extract cured them. E. TARDY, with M. G. Fowler & Co.

ASHLAND, Pa., 1870.

DEAR SIRS—I have prescribed your Hydrated Oxymel for bronchitis, and the Yellow Jessamine for heart disease, with great benefit, and am convinced of their efficacy.

DR. JOHN B. KENNEDY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14, 1870.

"To Triumphe" should be the motto of your medicines. They have cured me after all our Newport physicians have failed. J. W. TILLSON.

76 TEMPLE STREET, HARTFORD, Jan. 19, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT & Co.—Four bottles of your Ethereal Phosphorus have acted very strengthening to my system.

R. KINZEL.

OFFICE BLANCHARD HAMM CO.,
PALMER, Mass., May 4, 1870.

PROFESSORS—The University Medicines are effecting some remarkable cures here. Send me one dozen of Cancer Plant and Chemical Ointment. A. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CHICO, Cal., March 28, 1870.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY—Enclosed find $40. Send by Overland Express the following medicines.

The Cancer Plant is a splendid alterative. The Fever and Ague Globules have proved A No. 1. I shall do a fine business in the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in California. I should like the agency of the State. G. T. BENDERSON, M. D.

DAYTON, Va., April 1, 1870.

PROFESSORS—I received the medicine you sent in good order. Mr. M's wife had been doctoring seven years for falling of the womb, and received no benefit whatever. When the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES came to hand she was just recovering from a severe uterine hemorrhage, and was unable to walk a step. After using the injection of Chloride of Gold four times she was enabled to attend to her home duties, and is to-day doing her own washing without her accustomed supporter. The medicines are acquiring a great reputation here. WM. McK. FISHBACK, P. M.

VERNON, Conn., May 4, 1870.

DOCTORS—I obtained eight bottles of your Ethereal Phosphorus for spermatorrhœa. I am using it according to instructions, and feel a marked improvement. The mists of my eyes has returned, and my whole countenance is brighter. It is slowly but surely curing me. Thanks to your wonderful medicine, it is helping me in many ways, &c., &c.

E. L. RISLEY.

FAIRPORT, Iowa, March 5, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—Your Katalpa Extract works magically. There is nothing equal. I have been affected with sick headache and liver complaint since last spring. Took three doses of your Headache Pills and can say they have cleaned my head out as clean as a bell. * * * gave the balance away, saying:—"Gentlemen, be convinced—I am."

Dr. McKENNA.

YARMOUTH, Me., May 9, 1870.

DOCTOR—My mother is taking your Cancer Plant for dropsy. Two bottles have done her more good than three years' doctoring from the best physicians of this place. * * * I hope the Lord will continue to prosper you in the good work * * * Mrs. SARAH A. WITTON.

58 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1, 1870.

PROFESSOR SCOTT—Although dispensing the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES but a short time, I am confident that where they are given a fair trial they will work wonders as curers of disease and give general satisfaction. All the remedies are proving successful and my practice is rapidly increasing. J. M. YOUNG, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1870.

PROFESSORS—We have just been handed a bottle containing a piece of tapeworm 18 feet 8 inches in length, which was brought away by the use of one bottle of Cancer Plant and the Mayapple Pills.

We also have just cured a lady of gravel, of many years' standing, by using Lithia and Alkaline Resolvent.

JOS. C. HARROLD.

I find the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES work like a charm in my practice. W. H. HOLMES, M. D.
W. WATERVILLE, Me.

And thousands upon thousands of others. Can any other medicines show a similar record?

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

All the University Remedies for sale at the New York Medical University, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York.

Down town agency, HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York. Open day and night.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York city.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free of charge. Illustrated books free.

HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, New York.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. {(G. P. MILNE, 217 Fulton street. KITCHEN, junction Fulton and Washington streets.
WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y. {B. V. B. LIVINGSTON, 190 Grand street.
NEWARK, N. J.—Dr. W. A. CONOVER, corner Broad and Market streets.
PATERSON, N. J.—Dr. M. MOSS, 167 Main street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—WHITEHEAD & HOOKER, 171 Broad street.
RAHWAY, N. J.—J. A. MALLON, 110 Main street.
HUDSON CITY, N. T.—H. K. GAYNOR, Palisade avenue and Bergen Five Corners.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—HOAGLAPMAN & CO., 111 Water street.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—NOYES & SHEPHERD, 801 Chapel street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—No. 1,637 Chestnut street.
BALTIMORE, Md.—No. 200 South Holiday street.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—No. 58 Market street.
HARRISBUG, Pa.—Corner Second and Walnut streets.
BOSTON, Mass.—No. 639 Tremont street.
PORTLAND, Me.—No. 250 Congress street.
CHICAGO, Ill.—No. 447 South State street.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—No. 206 South Fifth street.
TROY, N. Y.—No. 23 Wotkyns' Block.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—No. 81 Main street (Crystal Palace).
MOBILE, Ala.—Corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—No. 316 Broad street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—89 Warren street.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—DR. S. WALES', No. 125 Broadway.
Albany, Montreal, Poughkeepsie, Oggdensburg, Rutland, Vt., St. Albans, Hudson, Providence, R. I., Norwich and New London, Conn., and 3,000 minor agencies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—RICHMOND DISTRIBUTION.—JULY 15, 1870. Class 38:—13, 32, 76, 37, 67, 11, 24, 70, 54, 78, 20, 22, 62, 26. Class 852:—1, 61, 1, 61, 38, 64, 75, 35, 30, 67, 32, 23. Information given in the above, also Murray & Co.'s and Havana Lotteries. 12½ per cent commission allowed. Private office attached. T. J. TAYLOR, 43 Chatham street.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY
of the State of Mississippi.
Class 452—81, 10, 16, 11, 40, 54, 22, 65, 25, 5.
Class 454—56, 2, 31, 64, 5, 35, 67, 23, 14, 6.
For circulars, &c., address the managers, McINTIRE, BASKERVILLE & CO., Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 518 CADY, 54 Chatham, 390 Seventh avenue, 15 Sixth avenue, 24 Third avenue, 1,203 Broadway, 126 Greenwich and 62 East Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

THE GREAT
EUROPEAN WAR
WILL BE ILLUSTRATED
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY,
WITH ALL THE
LATEST DESPATCHES
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

JUST LANDED, EX ALEPPO, A PARCEL LADIES' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames; best made and newest styles. The ladies' umbrellas are very suitable for sunshades; prices moderate. 47 Exchange place, room 17.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 455—JULY 15, 1870.
8, 64, 50, 8 30, 11, 66, 6, 69, 68, 34, 55.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 456—JULY 15, 1870.
73, 1, 44, 41, 53, 58, 59, 70, 53, 25, 7, 56.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 451—JULY 15, 1870.
54, 74, 68, 66, 73, 33, 22, 76, 43, 42, 65, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 452—JULY 15, 1870.
31, 2, 64, 58, 43, 32, 69, 10, 41, 55, 32, 60.
Information furnished in the above, and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

OLD COINS.—PARTIES DEALING IN OLD AMERIcan Coins will please forward price list of the intrinsic value of each date. Address G. F. MOINTIRE, New Orleans, La.

THE MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN LODGE, 447, F. AND A. M. are hereby notified that a regular meeting will be held on Monday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock. The third degree to be conferred. JAMES COHEN, W. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, July 16, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE, SOUP AND STEAKS.—JOHN KELLY and R. C. MONTGOMERY will serve up, weekly, a fine green turtle, specially for family use, and delivered. A liberal discount to hotels and restaurants. Orders received at 208 West Fifty-third street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

COCKATOO, ALSO TALKING PARROT WANTED. T. BARBACH, 36 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

TROTTING
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The two fastest horses in the world, and the two fastest double teams in the world will contend for the championship at the

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Premium and Stake $5,000, for double teams, to wagons.
Dan Mace's Kirkwood and Licence.
Budd Doble's Jessie Wales and Darkness.
SAME DAY.—Premium $1,000, for all horses except Gold, Smith Maid and Lady Thorn; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
Budd Doble's ch. s. Rashaw.
M. Roden's b. m. Lucy.
Wm. Borst's b. g. Geo. Wilkes.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Premium $5,000, all to go to the first horse.
Dan Mace's Lady Thorn.
Budd Doble's Goldsmith Maid.
SAME DAY.—Premium $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:26; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, and $150 to third.
O. A. Bickok's b. m. Western Girl.
Dan Mace's ch. h. Golo.
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley.

The above race for the great mares and double teams were arranged with a view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this spring, and has trotted in 2:18¾, the best time ever recorded. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year and won them all.

The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winner.

The black team winning in 2:27¼, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied, this race was made to decide their superiority. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten.

The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country.

Races commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.—Mile heats, best three in five. Good day and track.

In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New York Hotel, Astor House and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton ferry constantly. Admission $1—grand stand and quarter stretch. Ladies, free; gentlemen, $1. To Club House, by introduction only. To parties living thirty miles away, $5. Each ticket to be had at 149 Montague street and at Club House.

M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Park and Pony Phaetons, fine top and no top
Buggies, Rockaways and Depot Wagons selling off at great reduction. Also
Harness, Harness.
300 sets, including balance of a bankrupt stock of very fine Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Nets, Whips, Sheets, Afghans, &c., at factory rates, wholesale and retail.
58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

AFGHANS, LAP ROBES, SHEETS, &c.
New styles. Very low prices.
Perfect goods.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Salesrooms Nos. 96 Chambers and 97 Reade streets, and 7 Galleries Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, will sell by order of the underwriters, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at their salesrooms,
Sixty Theatrical and Burlesque
Costumes
of the T. D. S. Society.
On exhibition day previous to sale.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. FOSTER, AUCTIONEER.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the mart for showing horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
SUPERIOR STABLING FOR HORSES ON SALE.
Regular sale of this day postponed until Wednesday next.

AT 10 COLLEGE PLACE
Buyers will always find the largest assortment of every kind of Harness in the city.
We have over 300 sets of Harness to select from. Fine gold mounted single and double Harness, for coach, buggy and coupe; also Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing and all other purposes.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, 179 BLEECKER 2 street.—Pleasant Rooms and good table; terms $3 10 $10 per week. Table Board $4.

2 SUITS OF ROOMS AND A SINGLE ROOM, WITH 2 Board, for a family of gentlemen; modern house; fine location; small family in the house. 569 West Twenty-second street.

$6 TO $12 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board; gentlemen, families and single persons. $6 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH $6 Board; Rooms, without board, by the night or week; Board and Room, per day, $1 50. At 166 Hudson street, Dupont House.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$7 A WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Room and Board, at 107 West Fifteenth street, one door east of Sixth avenue.

67TH STREET, 139 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8 Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

12TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—PLEASANT 12 Rooms for families or gentlemen, with excellent table and home comforts; terms moderate. 44 West Twelfth st.

14TH STREET (317), NEAR SEVENTH AV.—TWO 14 large, elegant Rooms, with extra large closets; also large Hall Room with closet, to let, with Board; house strictly first class.

16TH STREET, 42 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH AND 16 Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; summer prices.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HO-20 tel.—Large front and Bedroom floor to let, with good Board, for families or gentlemen; hall Bedrooms to rent; cheap.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUITS 21 of Rooms to let, with first class Board; also Gentlemen. MRS. BRAINARD.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, 25 cool Rooms to let, with Board, for $10 and $12 per week; without board, $4 and $5; first class location, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—SUITS AND SIN-33 gle Rooms for permanent or temporary occupation; strangers visiting the city for the summer can have first class accommodation and Board. MRS. E. LATHAM.

40 GROVE STREET.—FRONT ROOM ON SECOND 40 floor; Hall Room; with Board; summer prices.

41 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR 41 from University place.—To let, to a gentleman only, a pleasantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with private genteel house and location; next door to a French restaurant.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH 44 and Sixth avenues.—To let, with or without Board, several fine and airy Rooms; house first class. References exchanged.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM 56 Fifth avenue.—Large handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; terms moderate.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY 57 and University place.—Large, pleasant, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board; also table board for two; references exchanged.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY 60 furnished, with or without Board. Reference required.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board. Moderate rates for the summer.

136 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE 136 family will let, with Board, a pleasant Room to a couple of gentlemen or a married couple. Terms reasonable.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY 162 choice, elegantly furnished Rooms, cool and airy, with or without Board; to the first class brown stone residence. Terms very moderate.

225 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FINE, PLEA-225 sished, airy Rooms, with or without Board, at moderate prices, in an unexceptionable neighborhood.

245 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN 245 Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board for two or three young men in a private family (Scotch). Terms $6 to $8 50.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A PLEASANT house within a few steps of Fifth avenue, near Fourteenth street, would dispose of three Rooms on first floor, with a private table or without board; all the comforts of a first class home guaranteed and no other parties taken. Address box 4,340 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICELY FURnished Room and fair or partial Board, with a private family; location between Tenth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating terms, S. H., box 161 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIB ly, for a lady, in a genteel and quiet neighborhood; also a Hall Room, without Board, for a gentleman; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address WHARTON, Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family in city, for gentleman and wife. Address, with location and terms (not to exceed $25), 78 Nassau street, room No. 6.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH Board, between Twenty-second and Fortieth streets. Address, naming price, ACTRESS, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A MAN AND WIFE, WITHin 15 minutes' walk of corner of Broadway and Canal street. Address J. R. H., Earle's Hotel.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two children, aged three and nine years, with two Rooms, adjoining if possible, in a first class location will be permanent if suited. Terms moderate. Answers not stating price and full particulars will not be noticed. Best reference given. Address box 5,003 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

MECHANICS' BOARDING HOUSE, 263 ATLANTIC street, between Smith and Boerum streets, Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

A GREAT FAMILY RESORT FOR THE SUMMER season.—Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on the European and American plan; two hundred rooms, furnished throughout; transient Board, per day, $3; Rooms, $1 and upwards. Madison and Fourth avenue cars pass hotel.

J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ONE BLOCK FROM CITY Hall, corner Duane and William streets.—Rooms with clean beds, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 and $3 a week; family Rooms $1 a day.

MARKOE HOUSE, 819 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILAdelphia.—Permanent or transient Boarders accommodated on the European plan or with Board by the day or week. H. M. ZEIDLER, Proprietor.

WORTH HOUSE, 292 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Madison square.—Families desiring Rooms or Suites of Rooms, with private table, in this elegant residence will be liberally dealt with.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED FARM HOUSE, NEAR Fishkill, can accommodate a small party of summer boarders; location healthy and airy; abundance of fruit and shade; croquet, &c.; terms moderate. Address T., box 4,722 New York Post office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN GOOD COUNTRY Board, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk, in Danbury, three minutes' walk from the depot. Address box 188 Post office, Danbury, Conn.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS, IN A FIRST CLASS summer boarding house, at Cornwall Landing, N. Y. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN ON A FARM—PLEASantly located on high ground, 24 miles from city, on Erie Railroad; modern house, well shaded, plenty of fruit and vegetables; good board, $7 per week. Apply to S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

A PRIVATE CONFINEMENT HOSPITAL, PLEASANTly situated in the country, within twenty minutes' ride of the city; good accommodations, medical attendance, nursing, &c.; terms reasonable. For circular call at or address BOTANIC DISPENSARY, 491 Broome street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE B and lady and boy, in a country house, close to the seashore, about one hour from City Hall; no other boarders. Address, with lowest terms, P. P., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, B at Long Branch, within 10 minutes for bathing; terms from $20 to $25 per week for both. Address Eugene A., Herald office, stating location, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY, THREE CHILDREN B (6, 3, 1¼ years), baby, six weeks old, and servant; close to seaside or on mountain, within two hours' distance of the city; rooms required will be first floor, for which I will pay $25 to $30 per week. Answers must fully state terms and particulars or not noticed. Address HOME MERCHANT, 194 Hicks street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES, WISHING BOARD, C can find excellent accommodations in the large farm house of Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, two minutes' walk from Locust Valley depot, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLAIN FARM HOUSE, AT C Forestville; can accommodate six persons; terms $5 per week. For particulars and references address CLARKE HORTON, box 70 station D.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF C four adults and two children, in a perfectly healthy location, within one hour of New York. Address A. M., No. 31 Pearl street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, C wife, child 4 years, and servant, with stabling; must be convenient to this city; seashore preferred. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, C., box 5,029 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR WIFE, SELF, C three children (3, 5 and 8 years), infant and girl of 14 years. Address, with terms, box 5,103 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, C close to the sea. Terms must be moderate. Send particulars to H. W., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND C wife; convenient to the city; where there are no mosquitoes. Address, with terms, C. V. S., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—PURE MOUNTAIN F air, delightful location, near the Hudson river, may be had at Mrs. ARTHUR TURNER'S, No. 5 North Third street, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

MADISON, N. J.—RIDGEDALE HOUSE; SITUATED M on high ground; beautiful scenery; fine drives; first class table. Address J. SPENCER MOORE, box 4,110 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ORANGE.—SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE O new, elevated, cool; 20 miles' view; 60 minutes from city; live, quick walk, from Montrose station. J. D. PALMER (late of Montrose House), South Orange.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT R of 162d street, Hudson river.—A few very desirable Rooms can be obtained, on reasonable terms, on early application as above; twelve trains daily each way via Hudson River Railroad. E. M. BRITTON & CO.

SUMMER BOARD AT WAVERLEY—40 MINUTES BY S New Jersey Railroad; abundance of fruit and flowers; nine trains leave and return daily. Inquire of JOSEPH KAUFMAN, No. 9 Gold street.

WANTED—BOARD AT FARMHOUSE ON THE HUDsonville, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours from the city, for a family of seven; mountain air. Address WILLIAM B. K., box 4,437 New York Post office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE SALT water, and accessible to New York by boat and cars preferred, for a family of two, two children and servant. Address, stating full particulars, with lowest terms, MANUFACTURER, 569 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, GOOD country Board, near the city. Address, stating price, A. L. M., box 5,164 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, 50 MINUTES from New York.—Rockwood House; delightfully located on the river bluff; commanding an extensive view of the river and within five minutes' walk of cars and boats; excellent stabling; a commodious suit of rooms just vacated. Address or apply as above.

AT GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE Sound; Village Residences, Country Seats and Farms for sale; several shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cocoeb Bridge station, Conn.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ROOMS, BY THE day or week; Board moderate prices. Reduced rates to families; single rooms; fine sea bathing. Steam cars from Greenwood every 40 minutes.

COOPER HOUSE, OSSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; grounds made specially for the use of Cooper; terms reduced to $2 per day; gas and bells in every room; families can obtain suitable suites at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.; one of the finest locations on Long Island Sound; 25 miles from the city; Harlem Railroad; trains hourly. Desirable Rooms to be had after July 11.

BENJAMIN BARNARD, Proprietor.

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA."—GOOD BATHING, FISHing, boating, &c.; $8 a week for good Board. Apply to JOHN CLARK, 1 Hudson street, or address Mrs. AMANDA ROGERS, Bellport, L. I.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; 25 miles from New York; $8 to $10 per week.

D. C. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street.

COOPER COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.—This quiet, respectable family house, recently renovated, occupies a central location, a few steps from the beach and bathing houses; cow house, chicken house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable. There are four acres of ground, part of it laid in garden and lawn, with choice fruit and ornamental trees.

A two fine out stone entrances; roads gravelled and walks flagged.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding an extensive view of the Shrewsbury river and surrounding country. Price $33,000, which is far below its value, and about one-half the assking price two years ago by the former owner. J. ROLLINS.

Terms easy, and immediate possession.

The gardener on the premises will show the place.

Apply to S. EMERSON,

421 Eighth av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts. doct. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

A.—NEW FRENCH ROOF COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, at Smithfield Park, 4 cisternas to suit. THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY—A PLOT equal to 100 lots, at $240 each, upon Central avenue, below Jerome Park, the Broadway of Westchester. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE, FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE BAtablishment to lease at only $2,000 a year; one hour to Erie road. Particulars of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 24 miles from New York; prices from $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A DESIRABLE 25 ACRE, WELL LOCATED SOUTH Hampton, Long Island Farm; mansion, 13 rooms, with outbuildings complete; only $16,000; water front; boating, fishing and fowling privilege.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ABOUT TWENTY ACRES LAND FOR SALE—WITHIN 300 feet of depot, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 45 minutes from New York; finely located for laying out in lots. Apply to J. L. ROBERTS, 231 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM OF 13 ACRES, NEAR New Brunswick, all filled with choice fruit; good house of eight rooms; good barn and stable; one mile from depot; only $6,500; very cheap.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—TO EXCHANGE, A FIRST class Farm of 108 acres; superior land; good buildings; plenty of fruit; splendid farm; only $18,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A SPLENDID FRUIT AND TRUCK FARM OF 60 acres of flue land, seven acres in fruit; good buildings; well watered; in good order; five miles from New Brunswick, 2¼ from depot; $7,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A CHEAP HOME FOR $1,200 CASH.—A TWO STORY, double House, four lots, for $3,500; half cash, 6 per cent. Upper Morrisania; handy to city; will double in value. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

CLASON'S POINT,

LONG ISLAND SOUND,

Westchester county, only 10¾ miles from the City Hall and 4 miles from Harlem. Villa sites on the Point; fine trees, deep water, extensive views. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, New York.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS, S. I.—FOR SALE LOW, MODern House, green house, ¾ acre; 8 minutes from landing. For health, view and surroundings unsurpassed.

COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, STORES AND Taverns at all prices, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, for sale very cheap and to exchange for other property. F. FLAVAU,

No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, AT A BARGAIN, two miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; good House, Barn, &c.; abundance of fruits; also beautiful Residences in city and country.

WILLIAMSON & ALTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, IN A thriving village, one hour from New York. Address JOHN F. MILLS, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL BUT NEAT Cottage, about ten minutes' walk from depot, in the finest location of a very pretty village on the Hudson river road, 45 minutes from city; ground 100x195 feet; cottage has 7 rooms; has been valued at $7,000; belongs to a widow who is anxious to sell; will be sold for $5,200. The whole amount, except $1,500, can remain on bond and mortgage.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE LOW, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, N. Y., A new Cottage, with from 1 to 25 acres Land; 13 rooms; modern conveniences; ten minutes from depot; one mile to beach. Terms easy. J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome Country Seat, in Westchester county, 16 miles from New York; house contains all modern improvements and situated on two thoroughfares, one the Boston Boulevard, and within 50 yards of the river; two railroads one mile distant; about 6 acres of ground, green house, heater, bath, water, ornamental trees, &c. Two-thirds cash required. Address 14 South William street, or OWNER, box 6,100 Post office, New York.

FOR INVESTMENT—SEVEN ACRES LAND $2,100; 15 minutes' walk from North Shore ferry, finely located, to close estate. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEAT TWO STORY DOUBLE COTtage, ten Lots, facing two streets, beautifully located; five minutes from North Shore ferry; $3,000; church and school near. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN—$2,000, THIRD LANDING, STATEN Island.—Three story brick frame House, 22x36; 12 rooms, 2 stores, large baker's oven; 4 lots; thickly settled neighborhood. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

HOLBROOK, L. I.—THRIVING VILLAGE, POST office, ch urch, school, &c.; avenues graded and many improvements; fine trotting course; Hempstead Plain 2½ per acre; all near depot; monthly payments received; possession immediately; mechanics and those working at home will do well to examine for themselves. Also a few acres left at these low prices; several Cottages for sale on easy terms.

T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

NEAT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH 18 ACRES CULtivated Land and necessary outhouses, fruit, garden &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Address OWNER, box 2,040 Post office, New York.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL COUntry Seat of twenty-two acres; house (Gothic) newly furnished; stables and outbuildings, in good order; grounds beautifully laid out; bounded on one side by a large, clear lake, one mile from steamboat landing.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

ORANGE, N. J.—COMPLETE RESIDENCE, HANDsomely inap roved grounds, location high, five minutes from depot; low price if sold before August. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 8 Nassau, corner of Pine street, N. Y.

TWO HIGH STOOP HOUSES IN RAHWAY; 11 ROOMS each; carriage house; modern improvements; one will rent for enough to pay interest on both.

TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

TWO SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSES, to Paterson, for sale; each on a valuable gore Lot, near Central Park. 38 Park row, room 19.

TO LET LOW—A FINE RESIDENCE AT YONKERS; all city improvements; fine grounds, shade and stable. Furnished or not. For season or year. Address RESIDENCE, Herald office.

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$5,000.—FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, HALF a mile from Mariner's Harbor, and one mile from Elm park, a good House, barn and necessary outbuildings, with fourteen acres of splendid garden and farming land; considerable fruit. Apply to Dr. JAFFEN, Mariner's Harbor. Elm park boats leave Cortlandt street, 9 and 10½. Mariner's Harbor boat, Liberty street, 11 A. M.

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EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson—A brown stone House in the city; in perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable.

J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A SECOND AVENUE, WELL LOCATED, DESIRABLE, small, modern, fully furnished Dwelling, near Stuyvesant square, for sale very reasonable, with immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-ninth street; in perfect order and all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

MURRAY HILL.—A HANDSOME FOUR STORY brown stone high stoop House for sale, on reasonable terms, together with Furniture; site situated in Thirty-fourth street, near Park avenue. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

West side.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE STORY BROWN stone House No. 54 West Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side; 20x80x100. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH street, 75 feet west of Boulevard, with a neat frame House, brick basement, in good order; water in the house; it will be sold below its value. Apply at 402 West Fifty-fourth street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MYRTLE AND Franklin avenues, Brooklyn; first rate stand for any business; lot 25 by 87, building two stories, 25 by 65, and cellar. Inquire on property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick and brown stone Houses. All modern improvements. Just painted throughout in good style. On Lefferts avenue, near Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. Terms to suit. Rent low. Inquire of owner. J. S. COTTS, 69 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A NEW THREE STORY BRICK House and Store, situated on the corner of Rutledge street and Marcy avenue; 18 by 40 feet, on ground. Will flamsburg, suitable for any business. Apply 13 P. MOORMICK, on premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

$1.100 CASH WILL BUY TWO SPLENDID LOTS, at a great sacrifice (as they must sell), near Bergen avenue station on the Newark and New York Railroad. F. REED, No. Bergen, N. J.

To Let or Lease.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ONEAR IN WAYNE street, Jersey City; 16 rooms; gas, water, range, heater fine location; immediate possession.

ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN, a gentleman's Residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. The outbuildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage house, covered shed, ice house, cow house, chicken house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable. There are four acres of ground, part laid in garden and lawn, with choice fruit and ornamental trees.

Two fine out stone entrances; roads gravelled and walks flagged.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding an extensive view of the Shrewsbury river and surrounding country. Price $33,000, which is far below its value, and about one-half the asking price two years ago by the former owner. J. ROLLINS.

Terms easy, and immediate possession.

The gardener on the premises will show the place.

Apply to S. EMERSON,

421 Eighth av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts. doct. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

A.—NEW FRENCH ROOF COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, at Smithfield Park, 4 cisternas to suit. THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY—A PLOT equal to 100 lots, at $240 each, upon Central avenue, below Jerome Park, the Broadway of Westchester. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE, FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE BAtablishment to lease at only $2,000 a year; one hour to Erie road. Particulars of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 24 miles from New York; prices from $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A DESIRABLE 25 ACRE, WELL LOCATED SOUTH Hampton, Long Island Farm; mansion, 13 rooms, with outbuildings complete; only $16,000; water front; boating, fishing and fowling privilege.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ABOUT TWENTY ACRES LAND FOR SALE—WITHIN 300 feet of depot, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 45 minutes from New York; finely located for laying out in lots. Apply to J. L. ROBERTS, 231 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM OF 13 ACRES, NEAR New Brunswick, all filled with choice fruit; good house of eight rooms; good barn and stable; one mile from depot; only $6,500; very cheap.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—TO EXCHANGE, A FIRST class Farm of 108 acres; superior land; good buildings; plenty of fruit; splendid farm; only $18,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A SPLENDID FRUIT AND TRUCK FARM OF 60 acres of flue land, seven acres in fruit; good buildings; well watered; in good order; five miles from New Brunswick, 2¼ from depot; $7,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A CHEAP HOME FOR $1,200 CASH.—A TWO STORY, double House, four lots, for $3,500; half cash, 6 per cent. Upper Morrisania; handy to city; will double in value. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

CLASON'S POINT,

LONG ISLAND SOUND,

Westchester county, only 10¾ miles from the City Hall and 4 miles from Harlem. Villa sites on the Point; fine trees, deep water, extensive views. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, New York.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS, S. I.—FOR SALE LOW, MODern House, green house, ¾ acre; 8 minutes from landing. For health, view and surroundings unsurpassed.

COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, STORES AND Taverns at all prices, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, for sale very cheap and to exchange for other property. F. FLAVAU,

No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, AT A BARGAIN, two miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; good House, Barn, &c.; abundance of fruits; also beautiful Residences in city and country.

WILLIAMSON & ALTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, IN A thriving village, one hour from New York. Address JOHN F. MILLS, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL BUT NEAT Cottage, about ten minutes' walk from depot, in the finest location of a very pretty village on the Hudson river road, 45 minutes from city; ground 100x195 feet; cottage has 7 rooms; has been valued at $7,000; belongs to a widow who is anxious to sell; will be sold for $5,200. The whole amount, except $1,500, can remain on bond and mortgage.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE LOW, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, N. Y., A new Cottage, with from 1 to 25 acres Land; 13 rooms; modern conveniences; ten minutes from depot; one mile to beach. Terms easy. J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome Country Seat, in Westchester county, 16 miles from New York; house contains all modern improvements and situated on two thoroughfares, one the Boston Boulevard, and within 50 yards of the river; two railroads one mile distant; about 6 acres of ground, green house, heater, bath, water, ornamental trees, &c. Two-thirds cash required. Address 14 South William street, or OWNER, box 6,100 Post office, New York.

FOR INVESTMENT—SEVEN ACRES LAND $2,100; 15 minutes' walk from North Shore ferry, finely located, to close estate. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEAT TWO STORY DOUBLE COTtage, ten Lots, facing two streets, beautifully located; five minutes from North Shore ferry; $3,000; church and school near. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN—$2,000, THIRD LANDING, STATEN Island.—Three story brick frame House, 22x36; 12 rooms, 2 stores, large baker's oven; 4 lots; thickly settled neighborhood. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

HOLBROOK, L. I.—THRIVING VILLAGE, POST office, ch urch, school, &c.; avenues graded and many improvements; fine trotting course; Hempstead Plain 2½ per acre; all near depot; monthly payments received; possession immediately; mechanics and those working at home will do well to examine for themselves. Also a few acres left at these low prices; several Cottages for sale on easy terms.

T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

NEAT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH 18 ACRES CULtivated Land and necessary outhouses, fruit, garden &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Address OWNER, box 2,040 Post office, New York.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL COUntry Seat of twenty-two acres; house (Gothic) newly furnished; stables and outbuildings, in good order; grounds beautifully laid out; bounded on one side by a large, clear lake, one mile from steamboat landing.

GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

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J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Fordham Heights, with about 8½ acres of land; will exchange for farm in New Jersey, or desirable Western lands. Address box 1,631 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR PROperty near New York, 2,000 acres of selected Iowa land; title perfect; with some cash. Address box 2,861 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROperty, 6 full Lots on Ninth and Hart streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Address PROPERTY, station F Post office.

WANTED—TWO BROWN STONE THREE STORY Houses, on the East side, 18 or 20 feet front, in exchange for Eighth avenue lots and cash.

JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway, room 18.

2 CITY LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR SMALL BRICK three story house up town; all improvements. Inquire of WM. B. CUMMINS, 55 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE IN SEVenth ward; must be cheap and in a good location. Address THOMAS CUMMINS, 27 New Chambers street, with full particulars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH possession, located between Lexington avenue and Broadway; price from $10,000 to $16,000. Address J. H. W., Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BASEMENT TO LET—413 BROADWAY, CORNER LIS-B penard street; would be rented with or without Fixtures for a restaurant or any other nice business.

Apply to BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with Steam Power, to let. 413 and 430 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE ROOMS, 44X56, WELL lighted, including ground floor and basement. Inquire at 64 E. ROBINSON'S chair factory, 156 to 164 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED S Floors, 30x105, 25x80, and 25x35 to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 8, 9 and 13 Baxter street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET; 445 GRAND STREET. S Good for any business; rent moderate. Apply on premises.

STORE TO LET CHEAP—FOR CIGARS, FANCY GOODS, S &c.; best block on Fourth avenue, first above New Haven depot; Stock and Fixtures, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., a bargain. Apply at 394.

TO LET CORNER OF PAVONIA AVENUE AND T Prospect street, Jersey City.—A first class brick Store will be let for any business. Apply at 178 Pavonia avenue, hardware store.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THE T owner, a first class Harness Store; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to DAVID HILL, 407 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A COAL OR T iron yard, three Lots on Washington street, 70 feet north of Canal street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL T Store No. 1 Hudson square (without fits and bank ment), near the new Post office; very desirable location for paper, hardware or metal trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—BEFORE YOU HIRE A FURA nished House compare the rates with those offered in my Real Estate Circular. Call or send stamp.

STANLEY DAY, Agent.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED; LADIES' D Boarding House 36, furnished; will sell at a bargain; a very rare chance. Address M. E. M., Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—MORRISANIA, 10 ROOMS, $30 F per month, and owner's Board. Apply to CHARLES EVERDELL, 496 Broadway

Unfurnished.

A COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—ON FIFTY-SECOND A street, near Broadway; 8 rooms; all modern improvements; first class neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent $30 a month. Apply at C. LESSTER, 1,379 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—ON BEDFORD AV

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 UNION COURT, CORNER OF 12TH ST. AND UNIversity place.—A superior meat and pastry cook for hotel, boarding house or private family. Ask for ELIZA.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A woman as first class cook in hotel or boarding house; country preferred.

29 WEST 46TH ST.—A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHter; woman as cook, washer and ironer, daughter to do waiting and chamberwork; have best city references. Call for two days.

133 WEST ST.—AS COOK, BY A COMPETENT woman; good baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days

326 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, or to cook and wash in a small family; best city reference.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.
THE GREAT
EUROPEAN WAR
WILL BE ILLUSTRATED
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY,
WITH ALL THE
LATEST DESPATCHES
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Chambermaids, &c.

33 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

66 FORSYTH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing.

241 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; good city reference.

547 BROOME ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE, by a Scotch girl; a good sewer.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

187 FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall suits, $25, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $5 50; also children's and boys' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

51 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence to work at dressmaking by the day; understands the business in all its branches. Address or call on DRESSMAKER.

75 ST. MARK'S PLACE (8TH ST.), THIRD FLOOR.—A French lady, recently from Paris, a first class dressmaker and cutter, wishes to get employment, either to go out by the day or in some store; understands all kinds of fine work on different kinds of sewing machines. Call on or address Madame V. D'EVEQUE.

323 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine wishes to engage in private families by the day or week; will furnish her own machine if required; reference given. Address Miss ACKLY

901 2D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., TOP floor.—A German by the day or week as excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; good city reference.

General Housework, &c.

147 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is a good washer and ironer. Two years' reference from last place.

351 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., dry goods store.—A Scotch Protestant girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; good bread baker; no objection to the country; good reference.

493 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A young woman for general housework in a small family. Good city reference.

624 2D AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., TOP floor, back.—A respectable English girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for three days.

Housekeepers, &c.

196 LEXINGTON AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 32D st.—A thoroughly competent lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, or matron in an institution; first class references; none but persons of respectability need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

223 EAST HOUSTON ST., REAR HOUSE.—A GERman person, speaking English and French, as housekeeper or to travel as companion to a lady; country preferred. Call for two days.

Laundresses, &c.

261 WEST 24TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS fine laundress, chambermaid or waitress; no objection to the country.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has lost her own baby, would like one from a respectable family to wet nurse at her own home; reference from her doctor.

714 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day to work; best city reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FAMILY washing. Call at fifth house from 7th st. on 1st av., in fancy store.

Nurses, &c.

12 THOMPSON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

119 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; has best city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

143 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5D AV.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse, with the very best references. Apply at the Ladies' Episcopal Repository.

150 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out to wet nurse; is strong and healthy. Call on Mrs. FAHY, at Mrs. Brett's.

203 EAST THIRTY-FIRST ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL just arrived from England as nurse; is competent to take charge of a nursery; country preferred.

353 3D AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing or light housework; no objection to the country.

541 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COLORED GIRL, with good city references, as nurse or chambermaid. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

548 4TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., TOP floor, front room.—A respectable married woman to go out as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

759 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM NO. 3.—A RESPECTable young woman as wet nurse; just lost her own baby; a good home and small wages preferred. Apply for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR A good girl as nurse, in a small private family; to an invalid lady, with parties going to the sea shore. Address box 4,277 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 15 YEARS, a situation as nurse for a child three or four years old; would like to go in the country. Call at present employer's, 358 West 34th st.

Waitresses, &c.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A FIRST CLASS waitress to take entire charge of a dining room in a boarding house or hotel; city or country; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

20 WEST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH Germany wishes a position in a respectable family to instruct children in German, French and the rudiments of music; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of references given.

27 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL JUST ARRIVED from Switzerland, speaking French, German and English, offers as maid or to take care of children; is a good seamstress and can teach the above languages. Call between 10 and 12 A. M.

342 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GOOD, smart, trustworthy woman, in a private family; is a thorough servant, and is willing and obliging.

613 WEST 42D ST.—A NICE YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND store or as housekeeper. Call or address.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation in a German or English family, to teach small children; or to take charge of one child, to teach German and assist the lady of the house; references can be given. Call at 77 3d st., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WISHES TO GO AS COMpanion or governess (to take entire charge of children) with a family to Europe; she does not ask any compensation but her passage paid; is used to travelling and is not generally sea sick; would go within a week. Address, for three days, M. F., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE ATTENDANT UPON a nervous or insane case is open to an engagement; no objection to the country or to accompany an invalid to Europe. Address G. S., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY OF EXperience, an engagement as teacher or housekeeper in a family. Address A. S., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN IN A FANCY store, to reside in the family of her employer; one familiar with the business and used to sewing. Address, stating salary, &c., P. C. S., Herald office.

A.—LADIES—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WORK to be done for first class sewing machine by instalments, 338 Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Instruction free.

GIRLS WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED.—A NICE girl to attend in restaurant and ice cream saloon and make herself useful; also a girl to assist in the kitchen. Call at 6th av. and 56th st. S. C. HINE.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY; WELL recommended; French preferred, to take care of an infant. Address E. B., station G.

SALESLADIES—WELL RECOMMENDED. APPLY AT 5 Dollar Store, 350 Bowery.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, AN ACTIVE, EFFIcient, middle-aged, Protestant woman, of quiet habits, without encumbrances, to attend to an invalid lady, to assist in housekeeping or any duty that would be required of her; moderate wages and a comfortable home; good references required. For further particulars address Mrs. E. W. C., Shrewsbury, N. J.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 107 West 27th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands ironing. Call at No. 9 Gramercy park, between 20 and 21 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A laundry. One understanding the business may apply, 9 to 12 A. M., at French's Hotel.

WANTED—A WOMAN (TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country) to cook, wash and iron; also one to assist in washing and ironing and to make herself generally useful; Protestants preferred; good reference required. Apply after 2 o'clock A. M. at 214 East 17th st.

WANTED—A LADY AGENT OF PLEASING ADDRESS to visit Long Branch with a beautiful new book. Apply at 258 Broadway, room 17, after 1 P. M.

WANTED—FIVE FELT SKIRT EMBOSSERS. APPLY at corner Raymond and Willoughby sts, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. INQUIRE at 105 East 30th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S NURSE; one capable of taking entire charge and who can come well recommended may apply from 10 to 12 until Monday at 34 West 27th st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and fitting ladies and childrens dresses. Apply at No. 8 Hudson st., Hoboken, New Jersey.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four persons. None but a first rate girl need apply at 162 Allen st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; best references required. Apply at 16 West 33d st., from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING A short distance out of the city, a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; none need apply without the very best city references. Call, between the hours of 9 and 12, at 185 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

21 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, as indoor servant in a private family; no objection to town or country. Apply to W. L.

PATENTEES OF SALABLE ARTICLES WHO DEsire a wholesale agent, South and West, address WM. T. FROHOCK, 629 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, MARried, a situation as foreman, or constant work on a farm; understands the care of horses; 20 years' experience in this country. Address W. F., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIRST CLASS CITY REFERence, would like a situation as clerk or salesman. Address, for two days, PROGRESS, box 200 Herald office.

A DRUGGIST OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a wholesale drug house; can give good city reference. Address WILLIAM, Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGland, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as clerk and assistant bookkeeper, &c., or as an assistant in a wholesale or retail grocery store; very satisfactory testimonials from last employer. Address W. O., care of Mrs. Wettergreen, 301 East 26th st.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, wishes a situation as salesman in a book or music store; is efficient in shorthand writing and speaking English, French, Italian and German; wishes a few pupils for the above languages and short hand writing. Call at 502 Pearl street.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business can apply at 183 10th av., from 9 to 11 A. M. Bring recommendation.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, EXPERIENCED, active man in the wholesale toy and fancy goods establishment. Address, stating salary and compensation required, S., Sun office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, as travelling salesman in a first class dry goods or cloth house or as position to go West; has ten years of thorough business experience. Address C. C., Morristown, N. J.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience in the business, desires a position as prescriptionist; speaks German and French. Address W. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN UMBRELLA HOUSE to travel and sell by sample; one who has had experience preferred. Address box 1,812 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN OR TWO, FOR TEA and coffee in the city; only those with a good connection among hotels and restaurant keepers need address box 1,287 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can control a large trade, to travel and take orders for paper hangings. Address S. S. & CO., box 149 Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AND CORRECT AT figures, good penmanship and some knowledge of bookkeeping; city reference. Apply at No. 1 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, WITH WESTern acquaintance, for fancy dry goods business; also a good traveller. Address, stating experience, &c., C., box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CORRECT AT FIGURES and a good penman, to assist bookkeeper and make collections; salary $800 per annum. Address, with reference, W., station D.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, A salesman to travel up the Hudson river and in the western part of Massachusetts; one who is acquainted with the route and the business; none other need apply. Address HUDSON RIVER, Herald office.

YOUTH WANTED, THAT WRITES A GOOD HAND and is correct at figures, resides with his parents, in commission house, mostly hardware. Address C. A. W., box 121 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FARMER OR GARdener; understand thoroughly; 17 years with one man. Call at or address 789 Washington st.

A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; is sober and steady and understands his business perfectly. Address K. K., 288 and 286 West 25th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A YOUNG MAN; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a first class groom and a careful driver; best city references. Call at or address 29 West 12th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACH man or groom; is willing and obliging in every way; can be well recommended by his last employer; no objection to city or country. Call at or address 208 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful. Best reference. Address ROBERT, box 182 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL FARMer, gardener and coachman; Protestant, married; best references. Address W. P., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening. Apply at Insurance and Real Estate Journal, 97 Nassau st., this day.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, A place to manage a farm; well understands the management of all stock raising and feeding. Address JOHN BELL, 12 Greenwich st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; long experience in the care of horses; city reference; no children. Address, for two days, A. B., box 201 Herald office.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class coachman and groom; good with horses; city employers, and can give good city reference; is also a single man.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A 8 FURNITURE TRAVELLER OR SALESMAN—BY A young man; thoroughly competent.
S. C. VAUGHAN, 169 Pearl st.

A BARKEEPER WANTED.—APPLY, WITH REFERence, at 71 James st., corner of Oak.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREATEST MASONIC work of the age—Mossy's General History, Cyclopedia and Dictionary of the masonry. Ladies can apply to J. H. WARWICK, 432 Broome st.

BOY WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE. SALARY $2 50 per week. Apply Monday, 12 M., at 1,327 3d av., corner of 76th st.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried men, who have been honorably discharged from the United States Army or Marine corps. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERINTEND the management of a wholesale store. A liberal salary will be paid to one who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, box 183 Post office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY TO GO of errands; must be well recommended.
RICHARD KEEPING, 648 Broadway.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, CORNER OF CUMBERland and Fourth av., Brooklyn. Apply between 10 and 12. Reference required.

WANTED—ONE HEAD WAITER AND 15 WAITERS (German or French; must understand English) for a hotel, 10 miles from city. Apply on Monday, from 10 to 12, at 16 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT FOR A PIANO house; a middle aged man who plays the organ well and can furnish unexceptionable references will be liberally dealt with. Address AGENT, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS WAITERS AT NO. 616 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, A YOUNG MAN AC quainted with the business; must have good references. Apply to W. S. WOOD, 176 avenue D, corner 11th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—100 OFFICERS OF THE army and navy, who have served with distinction in the late war, to enlist for Cuban service. Inquire at 163 Prospect street, in confectionery store, Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—AT 43 WHITEHALL ST.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED, WHO can attend bar and wait on table, and who can come recommended. Apply at 6th av. and 56th st., before 9 in the morning.

858 1ST AV., CORNER 48TH ST.—A GOOD, SMART German boy to attend bar; must come well recommended and understand the business. Call for three days.

THE TRADES.

A PHOTOGRAPHER WANTS A PERMANENT SITUation in a good gallery. Address COLLODION, box 120 Herald office.

SOAPMAKERS.—WANTED, AS FOREMAN, ONE ACcustomed to remelting for manufacturing first class toilet soaps, with fine perfumes and delicate colors for honey, glycerine, &c., soaps; a liberal salary to a competent man and all answers will be regarded as private and confidential. Address J. McGURRIN, 26 Chatham street, stating where employed, how long experience and where interview may be had.

THE TRADES.

TOOL FORGERS WANTED.—GOOD TOOL FORGERS, who can work under a forge hammer making screwdrivers and other small tools, may find steady employment by calling on or addressing WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manufacturer of Carpenters' Tools and Hardware, Hedenberg Works, Newark, N. J.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—WANTED, TWO FIRST CLASS plate workers. Apply to GEORGE SHARP, No. 414 Locust st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PHOTOgrapher, well experienced in photography, photolithography and phototypy. Address O. B., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MOROCCO CASE MAKER, TO do lining or inside work. Apply at GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., No. 3 Maiden Lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE BLANCHISSEUSE DE fin au 105 East 20th st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED INTO OUR FIRM as a partner. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW YORK, July 11, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—CHAMPION COW MILKER.—COMPLETE SUCcess. Like four calves, it gets the milk. Shown daily. Milking Cows. Chance for energetic men. 267 Broadway.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—BY STATE AND county rights. Article of absolute necessity in every household. Profits large; sales rapid. Philadelphia and several other counties sold. Call at 79 John street, up stairs.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A man with a small capital; a first class lady and gentlemen's Restaurant, now doing a good business, the owner having other business to attend to; terms easy. 818 Fourth avenue, opposite the Astland House.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic man with some capital, to become perm anently connected with a first class sewing machine company. Address H. W., box 118 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WITH A CAPItal of from $10,000 to $20,000, wishes to take an interest in a paying manufacturing or importing business. Agents will not be noticed. Address K., box 134 Herald office.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AN IRON FOUNDRY, in complete running order, with lengthened term of lease of ground. Apply on premises, Nos. 5 and 7 Allaire street, Brooklyn, E. D.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Laundry, fine location, long lease, good run of customers and steady increase is offered for sale. Address LAVANDERIA, box 105 Herald office.

PATENTS.—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS sold on commission. C. H. PHELPS & CO.,
21 Park row, New York.
References.
Messrs. Williams, Black & Co., cotton merchants, 128 Pearl street, New York; Hon. D. D. S. Brown, proprietor Rochester Democrat, Rochester, N. Y.
Parties having valuable patents that other agents have failed in negotiating are particularly requested to call upon us. C. H. P. & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO JOIN IN BAnana business; $1,000 a month can be made without interfering with other business; fruit dealers preferred. Address JOLIN, 416 East Fifteenth street, room No. 6.

PARTIES FROM THE SOUTH OR WEST LOOKING for business and having $300 or $500 capital, are invited to call at 93 Liberty street, room No. 5, and investigate.

RARE CHANCE.—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale; price low; location excellent. Inquire at 1,418 Third avenue.

SOUTHNAYD & CO., 194 BROADWAY, HAVE A FIRST class corner Grocery Store, doing a good business, low rent, which must be sold this month, on account of health.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LIVERY STABLE business. This is a first class opportunity. Address B. S., Metropolitan Hotel, East New York.

WANTED—AS PARTNER, A YOUNG MAN, WITH about $1,000; must be industrious and of average capacity; business well known; reference given and required. Address O. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH NOT LESS THAN $4,000 capital for half interest of a well established bookbinder; must be an active and practical man in bookbinding, with first class references. For further particulars address W. S. & Co., Herald office.

$10 TO $5,000.
Parties of small means wishing business are invited to investigate a specialty at 569 Broadway, room Nos. 2 and 3.

$100 A DAY.—WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED in every State for Lloyd's new patent revolving dollar double Maps of Europe and America. 30 Cortlandt st.

$20,000 WANTED TO ENLARGE A SUCCESSFUL, increasing business: four years' standing; manufacturing copyright; monopolies; required everywhere; business incorporated; $3,000 yearly for its use; entire capital stock paying four per cent, pledged as collateral with notes; wealthy endorsers; everything genuine. In good faith address PRINCIPAL, Post office box 5,527 New York, or Ledger office, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE on a prominent corner; long lease; cheap rent; price $650; must be sold, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND FRUIT STORE, Stock, Fixtures, three years' Lease and Goodwill; best avenue in Brooklyn; also other business chances. MACOMBER & BAKER, 347 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORES; SELENdid Liquor and Lunch Rooms, on Broadway; corner Liquor Stores, down town Restaurants, Lodging Houses, Hotels, cheap Groceries, Drug Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries Fancy Goods Stores, Market Stands, English Pub lic House. MITCHELL'S Store Agency 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, up town, with three years' lease; only $1,000; a great sacrifice. Apply to MAX BAYERSDORFER, 97 Third av.

AN ESTABLISHED GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Store for sale at a great sacrifice. The proprietor is about to retire from business. Apply to J. MICHAEL, 1,232 Broadway, under Grand Hotel.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN YORKVILLE, DOING A good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of Mr. WHITE, at McKesson and Robbins' (for two days, between 12 and 2 o'clock,) 91 and 93 Fulton street, New York.

GOOD BUSINESS—A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORtunity.—A first class Billiard, Sample Room and Cigar Stand for sale; location one of the most desirable in the city. For further information apply to W., 39 Union square.

FOR SALE—A PRODUCE STAND, NOW DOING A good business, in one of the best locations in West Washington Market. Address T. O., box 212 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on the east side of the city, doing a good and profitable business; price $4,000; or exchange for real estate. Apply to D. F. CURLE Y, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FAT RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT, in working order, out of the city limits. Address G. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM LAUNDRY IN THE best location in the city; doing a good business; will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to SOUTHMAYD, 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A COMPLETE Job Printing Office; new type and presses; cause of sale, party leaving city. Address A. B., box 1,812 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING CORNER GROCERY Store, on Second avenue, three story brick building, with stable, including stock, horses, wagon, &c.; price low.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 51 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE BLOSSOM WINE ROOM, ON Church street, third door above Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN Brooklyn. Inquire of MAXFIELD & CO., corner Washington and Fulton streets, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and business of the Liquor Store on the northeast corner of Columbia and Sixteenth streets, in the city of Brooklyn, and one of the best business locations in the city. Also, the unexpired lease of the premises. Apply at 19 Summit street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established Liquor Store, on the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets; rent of store $16 a month; other business cause of selling. No agents. Inquire on premises, 500 Canal street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE BEST Corner Liquor Stores in city, with fixtures, &c., and ten years' lease same; now doing a good business; situated on West side, in immediate vicinity of several steamship, steamboat and ferry lines. Apply at 280 West street, city.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, TWO FIRST class Liquor Stores, desirably located. Apply to W. H. CREED, 192 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE IN EIGHTH WARD; doing a good trade; to be sold because owner has other business. Inquire in store, 132 Leroy street.

GRAND OPENING FOR BUSINESS.—SUPERIOR DINing House for sale; long established; fine lease; may clear $10,000 yearly; house or cash only. Inquire of
J. EMMONS, 106 Murray street.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FRUIT STORE AND Sample Room for sale cheap.—Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 425 Canal street.

STORE FOR SALE.—$28,000 WORTH OF GOODS CAN be sold annually; beautiful dwelling, barn, garden, with fruit; also a Farm of thirty acres, splendid land attached, located at a small village and depot in Saratoga county, N. Y.; price of all $8,500, part cash, balance on time. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—OF AN old established Liquor Store, doing a good family trade; rent low to a responsible party. Inquire of M. BURKE, Real Estate Agent, No. 181 Elizabeth street.

$350—FOR SALE, A MEAT AND VEGETABLE Market, now doing a good business, with a three years' lease, or would take a partner. Inquire at 163 Prospect street, in confectionery store, Jersey City.

$350 WILL BUY A NICE FAMILY GROCERY, well stocked, with good apartments; must be sold. Apply on the premises, 760 Second avenue.

MACHINERY.

ONE HUNDRED HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler, with everything complete. Cylinder 20x48; Boilers, three, 42x25; two 14-inch flues. Will be sold cheap to make room for larger ones. Apply at 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

TO SELL—A HALF OF A LETTER PATENT FOR A useful machine. Inquire of WILLIAM KLEMT, 38 Third street.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM Engine, of about 10 horse power; one second hand Punching Press, Dirt preferred; one second hand large size Shears. Apply to ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, Fourteenth street, near avenue B.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AT ONCE, 12 INCH cylinder and 24 inch stroke. Address box 106 Post office, Greenpoint.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES; TO LOAN ON leasehold and improved and unimproved property.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counselor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT—THE Great American Malt and Grain Drying Company of the United States; having constructed and put in operation a dryer under the patents belonging to the said company, by which malt or wet and damaged grain is dried and rendered sweet and pure at a trifling cost and large profits. The company proposes to sell an additional amount of stock sufficient to construct a dryer, to be put in immediate operation, in a locality already selected, where it will be kept constantly employed. Information will be given at the office of R. F. Harriott, No. 14 Pine street, where subscriptions will be received.
ROBT. W. RUTHERFURD, President.

$25,000 TRUST FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Real Estate in sums of $8,000 and $10,000; no bonus wanted. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY), IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved city Property. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE POLICIES, 31 Park row. H. G. K. CALEF, Manager.
N. B.—Lapsed Policies collected.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, free of all taxes; first class securities of undoubted character below par.

Real valuation of property.....$41,800,000
While indebtedness only.....650,000

Government and other securities received in exchange at the best market rates, and bonds purchased by out-of-town residents sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 48 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

G. L WILLARD & CO., 34½ PINE STREET.—SUMS OF $5,000 to 40,000 to loan on approved first and second mortgages in New York or Brooklyn, without bonus. Principals only need apply.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON THE Bonds and Stocks of the city of New York, due August 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office in the new Court House. The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
Signed, RICHARD CONDLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 27, 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW York.—Office, 64 Wall street.
NEW YORK, July 7, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the usual semi-annual two per cent dividend and an extra five per cent dividend, free of government tax was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSITUTION.
No. 203 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six (6) per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, AND a few first and second mortgages will be purchased.
WM. LAINDAY, Attorney,
229 Greenwich street, corner Warren.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 Broadway, New York, July 13, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after Saturday, 16th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

THE HEIRS OF A DECEASED PATENTEE WILL sell a valuable Patent Claim for $5,000, or exchange for real estate; has 12 years yet to run. Apply to J. T. COCKS, Esq., Sing Sing, N. Y.

$10 TO $2,000 WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE party; will pay 10 per cent interest. Address BOND, Herald office, and appoint interview.

$120,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM DIRECT on Real Estate. Wanted, first made Mortgages for $1,500, $7,000, $8,000 and $10,000.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plauos, &c.; the same bought; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 552 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN & FOLDS sell or advance liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOFOLD, room No. 1.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c. Also Pianos and Furniture, or the goods bought. JOHNSON, Loan Broker, 139 Bowery.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN FRENCH and Spanish. Address L. M., Herald office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, TEACHERS OF VOCAL music for first class schools in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri; also teachers of piano and singing for schools near New York. Several female principals wanted; demand is now good. All wanting positions should apply to American School Institute, 14 Bond street.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, GENteelly furnished House is wanted for a gentleman and wife; up town family; will pay liberally for the Furniture if cheap. Address ALBANY, box 3,067 Post office, giving full particulars and rent wanted.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY GENTLEMAN and wife; lower part of a large nice house, or whole modern house. Rent moderate. Hill or Heights preferred. Address, with price, G. J. B., Herald office.

LOFT WANTED—WITH GOOD LIGHT, 24 BY 8X100 (or equal room in two lofts), between the Bowery, Division street and Tenth street; for cigar manufacturing. Address LIBERTY STREET, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, THREE TO FIVE unfurnished Rooms in a good locality, at moderate terms. Address F. L. O., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS ABOVE Fourteenth street, on or near some thoroughfare (Fourth avenue preferred); rent to be moderate. Address, with full particulars, DENTIST, 25 East Twentieth street.

FURNITURE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—MAGNIFICENT Parlor Sets, richly carved, hand made, covered with satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $175; one do., $160; two walnut striped rep Suits for $95; two plain rep Suits for $85; one mirror 7½ octave Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture for half cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, on the block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUIT, FOURteen pieces, made to order, cost $700, for $150, covered in French satin brocatel; also Suits in hair cloth, $75; eight Bedroom Suits, from $25 upwards; complete Bedding; 30

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV..........................No. 197

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LA GISELLE—THE NATIONS. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES—THE WIDOW TWANKAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—LA BELLE L. N.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

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4—Editorials: Leading Article on the War Between France and Prussia, a Stupendous Struggle—Telegraphic News—Amusement Announcements.

5—War in Europe: French Declaration of War Against Prussia; Napoleon in a Night Council; Queen Victoria's Appeal Ineffectual; The French Minister Insults King William; Count Bismarck on the German Trade Interests; Financial, Commercial and Neutral Reports from Europe; The Feeling in Washington and in This City—Business Notices.

6—The Saratoga Races: Second Day of the Summer Meeting; A Sparkling Day and Excellent Track; Three Exciting Races—Martyred Heroes of the Riot: Funeral and Burial of One of the Victims—Spoiling for a Fight—Public School Reception—An Insane Man Cuts His Throat—The Ocean Yacht Race—News from Europe — Singular Accident — New York Courts—Personal Intelligence—The National Game—Terrible Accident—St. Gabriel's Grammar School—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway—The Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Strike.

7—The Labor Question: The Pigtail Cordwainers in Massachusetts—The Tour of the Seventh—The Quarantine Quarrel—Important Police Trials—Brooklyn City News—Sad Case of Drowning—Financial and Commercial Reports—Shocking Outrage on an Invalid—Deaths.

8—Washington: Message of the President; American Register for Foreign Vessels Recommended in View of the European War; Frelinghuysen Confirmed by the Senate; The Indian Appropriation Bill Agreed Upon in Both Houses; Rejection of the Free Ship Proposition; Closing Scenes of the Congress and Final Adjournment; All the Bills Signed by the President—City News—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

BEWARE OF SPECULATORS IN BREADSTUFFS.—The country now will be full of them, and they will do the best they can to run up wheat, flour and corn, &c., to famine prices. Let consumers look to their interests. We shall have immense crops this year, and there will be no necessity for famine prices in this country.

MR. DISRAELI entertains a very poor opinion of the humanities of the Nineteenth Century as reflected from and represented on the Continent of Europe, where a question of throne succession is about to produce war. Premier Gladstone agrees to a great extent with the author of Lothair in his depreciation of the earthly "vanities" and belligerent impulses of the hour.

SUMNER is lucky in having his name so far down on the alphabetical roll of the Senate. It was that circumstance probably that saved him from allying himself with a motley party yesterday about the size of Fenton's on the vote confirming Frelinghuysen's appointment. Finding that only three Senators were voting against the new appointee, he hedged and declined to vote at all.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is not so infallible as he used to be. The railroads, the Gentiles and the Cullom bills have so perforated his hierarchical armor that even law suits can reach him now. The United States District Court has just rendered a decision against him for ten thousand dollars in a suit for that amount, with four years' interest, brought against him by Godbe and other dissenters.

ITALY AND THE POPE.—The war situation in Europe raises the question about Italy and the Pope. If France wins, France remains the undisputed head of the Latin races. Italy, Spain, Portugal, so long at least as Napoleon lives, must look to France for orders; and Rome will continue to be the property of the Pope. If Prussia wins, Italy will rise as a unit and make Rome once more its capital city. In the latter case what is to become of the Pope? Will he go to Malta or come to Fort Washington? The generous English people have offered him Malta. We have offered him Fort Washington. The government house at Malta would not be a bad exchange for the Vatican, nor would St. John's Cathedral be a bad substitute for St. Peter's. It is our opinion that Fort Washington and our magnificent new St. Patrick's Cathedral would be more to his taste than anything that Malta offers. But he can make his choice.

SPAIN AND THE CRISIS.—Spain has at last been successful in giving Europe a sensation. What will Spain do now that war has been declared? If France licks Prussia, Spain will have to bow the knee to France. If Prussia licks France, Spain will have her liberty. France having gone to war because a Hohenzollern was a candidate for the Spanish throne, France cannot have the hardihood to go in for a Bonaparte. If France wins, the Prince of the Asturias will be proclaimed King of Spain. Spain has been instrumental in giving Europe the prospect of a war; but it is hard to see how Spain is to gain by the result. It is not impossible that Prim may now proclaim the Prince of the Asturias king, the Emperor Napoleon granting Prim all the assistance he may require. This will not settle the Spanish throne difficulty. It will not certainly secure for Spain either peace or prosperity. In the actual or impending conflict Spain as a war force is of no account.

The War Between France and Prussia—A Stupendous Struggle.

The news of a declaration of war between France and Prussia, which reached us by cable telegram yesterday, was not unexpected. For some weeks past it was evident that France desired to throw down the gage of war, and that Prussia was not unwilling to take it up. At two o'clock yesterday Napoleon communicated to the Corps Législatif that war with Prussia was proclaimed in consequence of insults offered to the French Ambassador at Berlin, Count Benedetti, by the Sovereign and Court of Prussia. We may accept this incident, therefore, as the immediate *casus belli*, although we know very well that a variety of irritating causes have existed since Prim offered the Spanish throne to a member of the Prussian royal family, thereby provoking the indignation of France, leading to hasty and defiant words on the part of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which were met by the King of Prussia at first with dignity, and afterwards with some natural display of irritation, which resulted in the dismissal of the French Ambassador. These are the ante-war incidents of some days past.

That the peoples of both France and Germany are eager for this war there can be no doubt. The utmost enthusiasm is said to prevail in the leading cities of France and Prussia. Whether the succession to the Spanish crown was the real cause of the difficulty, or only a pretext, matters little now. We are on the threshold of one of the most terrible wars Europe has ever witnessed. It may be of short duration; but, taking into account the skill, the numbers, the opportunities of the contending forces, and the deadly appliances which modern science has placed in the hands of each, the result in any event must be fearful. It may culminate in a Jena, it is true, or it may be so prolonged as to draw all Europe into the vortex—possibly into a coalition against France. But we cannot expect to see such a coalition as that which brought the allied troops into Paris in 1815. There have been revolutions among nations, and changes of boundaries since then.

Should the war last for any time there are a great many probabilities which may be realized. Incidents unforeseen may spring up at every step of the campaign. One of the first actions of Napoleon, for instance, may be to send a column of French troops into Madrid and place the Prince of the Asturias upon the throne vacated by his mother. The Prince is Napoleon's candidate for the Spanish throne, and he will never permit an Orleans nor a Hohenzollern to sit there. An incident in the campaign also may possibly be the removal of the French garrison from Rome, and among the other incidentals following upon this may be a movement on the part of Garibaldi and the "reds" scattered all over Italy and France, an element more powerful, perhaps, than is supposed, and which might show itself with grinning teeth during the confusion of a general war in the dominions of the Pope. Austria, it is said, declares herself neutral so long as no third Power interferes. This is a thin thread whereby to hold on to neutrality. Denmark has a grievance. Denmark, too, lies somewhat in the line of naval operations in the Baltic. Her ports may be needed for coaling or repairing stations. Who can guarantee her neutrality? Who can say that she will not make the third Power, insignificant as she seems, and thus give Austria a loophole to glide into an alliance with France.

A more important question is, what will Russia do? She is allied to Prussia by family ties, and her sympathy would naturally tend in that direction. But the opportunity opens at this juncture, in the midst of the turmoil in Central Europe, for Russia to carry out her long projected plans on the Ottoman Empire. The Czar has only to whisper a word to the Khedive, and a new empire would be established in Constantinople, the Turkish dominion in Europe would be destroyed forever, and the dreams of the Romanoffs—dwelt upon since the Great Peter's time—might be realized at last.

England, of course, unless forced into an alliance, must stand aside. She has too many thorns tormenting her at home to go into the foreign war business. Besides, the army she could bring into the field (about two hundred thousand men) would be but a pigmy in this battle of the giants. However, if the rumor be true that she will protect the neutrality of Belgium, her navy might do terrible service at Antwerp.

In looking for the cause of this conflict, so suddenly sprung up, we must go deeper than the question of the Spanish crown. It may be a matter of mutual necessity on the part of both sovereigns. The crops in France are very short. Bread riots in Paris are dangerous affairs. A hungry and discontented people must be diverted in some way from brooding over home grievances. A war is just the thing for the emergency. Napoleon is shrewd enough to see this, and it may be presented to his sagacious mind just now, the question between a war and a dynasty. There are troublesome elements at work in Prussia too. The popular parties who are disposed to cut down the army supplies and reduce the army are gaining ground. There appears to be every probability that they will have a majority at the next election, which would be most embarrassing for the King and government. Do not the real causes of the war lie in these facts?

We in the United States cannot but deplore this unfortunate event, in the general interests of mankind. A bloody war is always to be regretted; but whatever the consequences may be to Europe, the benefits of the conflict will accrue to us. There will be a larger demand for our abundant breadstuffs, our merchant marine will find wider employment, and all the general interests of the country will partake of a stimulating influence from the thunder of cannon on the Rhine frontier.

Congress—The Closing Scenes—Review of the Work of the Session.

The Forty-first Congress, which has throughout its two sessions led a life of blundering, closed its career yesterday in a series of blunders befitting its whole course. It was to have adjourned at twelve o'clock, but it extended the session until two and then again until five, when it succeeded in dissolving its too solid flesh. Its members are now on the way home to present the record of their doings to their constituents, and upon that record seek a re-election. The chief business concocted yesterday was a compromise between the two Houses on the Indian question, the lower House consenting to the six million dollars appropriation, provided the Senate will not take its acquiescence as an affirmation of the justice or expediency of Indian treaties. The most of the time, however, was consumed in discussing the President's message regarding the war in Europe and the increase of our mercantile marine; and, to cap the climax of blunders, both Houses adjourned without legislating on the subject.

A review of the session shows very few broad measures completed. The bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment is the only one of enough interest in it to call for any popular demonstrations, and it was almost exclusively in the interest of a class. The Naturalization bill, excellent in its provisions when first presented, was shorn of its strength by modifying amendments, and as a law is almost useless. The Georgia bill has finally been passed, but no credit can be due to Congress for passing it so long after it should have been passed. The bill reducing taxation serves that specific purpose very well so far as the quantity of taxation reduced is concerned; but as the income tax, although in a modified form, is retained, it is not very choice as to the quality of taxes reduced. The Currency bill, a mere measure of contraction, is highly objectionable, while the Funding bill, which should have prepared a well defined way for funding the debt, is merely a nullity. The Appropriation bills, being routine legislation, should have been prepared with care; but instead of that, as passed, they are crowded with jobbery; and one of the most important—the Indian Appropriation bill—has been delayed so long over a mere theoretical difference that it is now the merest makeshift, passed in a hurry to secure an adjournment.

There are other important bills which the Congress has not succeeded in passing. The Pension bill for Mrs. Lincoln is one of these, and not the least. The rejection of the St. Domingo treaty, the snubbing of Denmark in regard to St. Thomas, are serious blunders, while the imprisonment of Pat Woods and the cadetship investigations are matters which would be serious if they were not ridiculous. Altogether, the Forty-first Congress has stumbled and blundered blindly through its two sessions to an adjournment *sine die*, and we hope the coming elections will so far change the *personnel* of the Forty-second Congress as to greatly improve the character of the proceedings.

The European War in Wall Street.

The union established between the money centres of the world by the agency of the electric telegraph has brought them in such close relations that a disturbance of one is felt by sympathy throughout them all. Hence when Europe is agitated by war Wall street is quick to reflect the effect. Our growing tendency to greater independence of such influences has had a signal illustration, however, in the last few days. The European war of 1866 sent gold dancing up from 125 to 167¾. News just as startling and more important, for the reason that two greater countries are at war, meets with a more obstinate gold premium in these days. Since 1866 the United States have taken position among the leading nations of the world. Our trade and commerce are on a gigantic scale. The national credit has so wonderfully appreciated that gold is not so sensitive as it was a few years ago. As we increase the period since the war we grow strong in geometrical progression. Gold is the measure of our financial relations with other countries. It is evident to every one that with a war abroad, and with the prostration of the industries of the two greatest nations of Europe, our credit advances by comparison. Hence the slow results which follow the efforts of the gold gamblers in Wall street to get up a sensation. As compared with ordinary times the Gold Room is just now a busy place; but the most interested must confess that there is a lethargy in gold, and that the advance has been attained only by prodigious efforts and by immense speculative purchases. It is contrary to all logic that gold should be dearer and that our national credit should depreciate with the Franco-Prussian war. The present flurry over we shall behold the working of the inevitable laws that govern the questions of finance.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.—We have late news from Mexico, but, strange to say, nothing of any importance relative to the difficulty between that country and the neighboring republic of Guatemala. The Mexican government is exceedingly reticent on the subject, and jealously withholds all information regarding the matter. Porfirio Diaz, who was announced some time since to have headed a large body of Mexicans to co-operate with the Guatemalans, has issued a manifesto. Matters begin to look serious in this quarter, and, with the numerous other troubles perplexing Mexico at various points, it is difficult to imagine how she will come out of this fresh entanglement without suffering severely.

Russia in the Opening Contest—What Part Will She Play.

Has Russia forgotten Sebastopol? Thereby hangs a tale. The Czar Nicholas was hurried to the grave by the check he and the policy handed down to him by Peter the Great met in the Crimea. Has not this reflection been the canker-worm gnawing at the heart of the Czar Alexander? An empire headed by the magical name of Napoleon has arisen in the West to rival if not to overshadow the grandeur of that magnificent empire which "the Prince of Rosch, Moschk and Tobolsk" even in biblical prophecy was predestined to build up in the East. What Power stood in the way, then, of Russian advance to that city of Constantinople which even the First Napoleon admitted to be the key of the East? Austria, is the historian's and the statesman's answer. Austria was crippled. By whom? First, by France under the present Napoleon, at Magenta and Solferino, and then by Prussia, at Sadowa, compelling her to relinquish Venice. To-day she is shattered by dissensions in Hungary, in Croatia, in Slavonia. Has Russia anything to do with this? Oh! not at all. The Panslavonic feeling, however, is at work, and that contemplates the building up of an empire in the east of Europe, partly at Austria's expense, which will not be hostile to Russia or an impediment in her way. The recent Austrian elections, take them as you will, prove this.

Has Austria anything to fear from Prussia? Why, she is allied with her in blood, and Prussia faces and marches southward and westward, while Russia faces and moves southeastward. They act in parallel, not in rectangular lines.

What adversary, then, still stands, as in the Crimea it stood, antagonistic to the Russian advance upon the Golden Horn and the Holy Sepulchre? France! France at Suez, France in Syria, France on the Red Sea! Let Prussia be defeated and the French enter Berlin. French armies will then menace the Russian frontier, and French fleets ride in the Great and Little Belts and on the Baltic Sea. Russian finance is not flourishing, but the Russian navy is strong and well organized, Russia's fortresses are splendidly equipped and armed, and her army, even in Europe, is gigantic, while her people and soldiery are alike fanatical. The recent emancipation of the serfs has also greatly inspired them. Her successes in the East; her recent victories in Turkistan and her warm alliance with the Shah of Persia have revivified the old ideas of Peter. The period for the settlement of the prediction "Europe in fifty years republican or Cossack," may not yet have come, but the question of supremacy in the Black Sea, at the Dardanelles and at Jerusalem, is right upon us.

The position of Russia, therefore, in case of threatening French success, laying all sympathies aside, must, perforce, be with the Power that stands between her and danger on the West, and that strengthens and helps her against her sole great rival in administering upon the affairs of the Sultan and in establishing an independent and friendly ally in Egypt, on the East. Meanwhile, Russia will act upon her own line of orbit, "by her inevitable momentum," as Nesselrode once termed it, and she will lose no time.

The President's Message on the War.

The declaration of war by the French government reached Washington on the very last day of the session of Congress and within a few hours of its expected adjournment. President Grant therefore lost no time in sending a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, suggesting the propriety of further postponing the adjournment, not only on account of the urgent necessity for passing the Indian Appropriation bill, in order to prevent hostilities otherwise inevitable, together with their train of consequences in suffering, loss of life and expenditures—vast in comparison with the amount asked—but also especially on account of the latest intelligence of the existence of war between France and Germany. In view of this war he suggested legislation tending to enlarge our commercial marine, now altogether inadequate to meet the increase which a war in Europe will impose upon American commerce, to advance the interests of our citizens by enabling them to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of this country, and, finally, to secure the interference of Congress in behalf of our postal intercourse with foreign nations, this intercourse being now mainly carried on by North German steamers. If these steamers should be blockaded or impeded by France our postal intercourse with Europe would be greatly embarrassed.

The wisdom and patriotic spirit of the President's suggestions as to some of the great material interests which will be directly and powerfully affected in the United States by a war in Europe are patent; but the two houses, probably because of the press of time, or more likely through blundering lack of statesmanship, let the opportunity go by without acting upon such a bill, except so far as windy discussion may be called action, and have thus left our mail facilities with Europe at the mercy of any enterprising French cruiser that may choose to attack North German steamers, and has besides rejected the best opportunity we may ever have of advancing our mercantile marine to its old standard without the inconveniences of subsidies.

CUBA—A FAIR OPENING FOR INDEPENDENCE.—Captain General De Rodas has just returned to Havana, and the campaign against the Cubans may fairly be considered as at an end, for the present, at least. Looking at the late campaign from an unprejudiced standpoint we cannot help coming to the conclusion that while the Spaniards have accomplished little with well equipped and well disciplined soldiers, the Cubans, lacking these, have been able not only to hold their own, but to gain a little. Lately the Cubans in the Eastern Department have been active. So much so, in fact, that more troops have been asked for by the Spanish generals. Where the reinforcements asked for are to come from it is difficult to say. It is out of the question to think that in the present state of affairs in Europe Spain can forward them. Now is the time for the Cubans to hit hard and hit often. They have a chance which they should not lose. Spain's difficulties at home may prove Cuba's opportunity to win her freedom.

General Failure of the European Crops.

The year 1870 will long be remembered in Europe, not only for its intense heats but for the prolonged and widespread drought that now gravely threatens nearly two-thirds of the cereal and other harvests. By our latest advices we perceive that the situation in this respect has become actually alarming. In many departments of France not a drop of rain has fallen for many weeks, and even throughout regions near to the seashore the crops look poor and thin compared with those of former years. Universally hay, straw and clover are lost, and the peasantry are hurrying their cattle to the butchers because they no longer have fodder wherewith to feed them. At the late La Villette market, in Paris, four thousand head of beef cattle were offered for sale at almost any price, where two thousand has been the usual figure. Thus there is more meat offered to consumers than ever before; but the question arises, "What are the latter to do next winter?" Farmers near the garrisoned towns, who usually enjoy the loan of artillery horses by the government, have sent them back to the army for lack of the commonest feed for them. Wheat, barley and oats have doubled in price, and the standing growth is wretched. Peas and beans are in the same condition; hemp and flax are gone; the fruit trees of all kinds begin to droop and are full of caterpillars, and the vineyards of the Southern districts are seriously attacked by the worm known as the *phylloxera vastatrix*. Even Algeria has suffered from both drought and locust, and can count upon only a medium crop of grain to aid France. Spain and Italy are similarly tried, and the only really fine crop of staple that the latter will be able to boast of will be silk. Bohemia, Hungary and the Danubian Principalities will come to the rescue, to some extent, but the deficit in Germany will probably absorb all their superabundance. The most singular feature of this "beggarly account of empty boxes" is that in some of the finest grain provinces of the Russian empire the crops are short for another reason than heat and drought. Untimely cold and moisture have crippled them. Sweden will do no more than sustain itself, and it is doubtful whether Belgium and Holland will do so much. The East seems to be similarly threatened. Early in the season we noticed the distressing lack of rain and running water in Syria and parts of Turkey, and both those countries look to importation for help.

Prices in France have gone up largely and are rising every hour, and the reserve which the government always makes there, for a year or two in advance, is likely to be more than taken out of its hands. At all the leading markets grain has reached the rate of thirty francs per metrical quintal. In some places it has risen even to thirty-five, which is from five to ten francs above the prices of last winter. What, we may ask, will it be three months hence, particularly should an insane war open the floodgates of devastation and waste?

It is now that the United States step into the foreground as the granary of the nations. It is to this "fruitful land of Canaan" that all must look. Here are the golden fields and the laden orchards all the way from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from ocean to ocean. Here are the cattle on a thousand hills along with the rich grass, the luscious fruit and the bursting ear. Out of the midst of war and desolation this much favored land has been raised up to offer the Old World, in the hour of its dearth and its warlike madness, healing and a refuge. To-day the Republic stands before mankind the image of Liberty, holding the olive branch of peace in one hand and the horn of plenty in the other.

SAM SCHOCH IN CONTEMPT.

He Refuses to Obey the Summons of Coroner Burns—A Warrant for His Arrest—Jersey Railroads Versus Jersey Law.

In spite of the insolence offered to Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, by Samuel Schoch, superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, the Coroner is determined to have the law vindicated. The inquest on Regan, the unfortunate man who was run over and afterwards allowed to bleed to death, was commenced last evening at the Court House in Jersey City. Among the witnesses subpœnaed were Samuel Schoch and John Morford, of the Morris and Essex Railroad. They endeavored to shirk the service of the summons yesterday, and Constable Johnson was informed at headquarters that they were "up the road." He concealed himself afterwards and soon saw his men, on whom he bestowed the legal documents. They did not put in an appearance, however, at the inquest, and Coroner Burns issued warrants for their arrest, and charged constable Johnson with the execution of the warrants. Sam and John will in all probability find themselves in the county jail without any immediate prospect of relief this evening for their contempt of the Coroner's authority.

This is the first instance in which railroad officials in Jersey attempted to set themselves above the law, and Coroner Burns is determined to teach a lesson which will be instructive to all who might hereafter feel inclined to follow the example.

RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN.

He Will Send in His Resignation To-day—His Reasons for Retiring.

There is much excitement in the police force in consequence of the rumor that Superintendent Jourdan, that clever but too thin-skinned officer, contemplates sending in his resignation. It is reported that he will to-day, at the meeting of the Police Commissioners, resign his trust and give his reasons therefor at length. It is expected that he will state that, inasmuch as he failed to receive the sympathy and support of his subordinates, many of whom have endeavored in various ways to render more onerous the arduous duties of his office, since his appointment as Superintendent, he cannot longer remain in chief command. He will also complain of a general apathy and lack of discipline, which he has been endeavoring to remedy, but without effect, owing to the envy and jealousy of some of the police captains, who have bitterly opposed him since his promotion to the office of Superintendent of Police. Another reason for the resignation is that he is not consulted by the Board in the selection of captains and sergeants, and officers are promoted to these positions who are unfitted for them, and he (the Superintendent) is held responsible for their inefficiency.

A SERIES OF SAD FATALITIES.

Drowned in the Passaic—Frightful Accident to a Factory Girl—A Mystery.

In Newark last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Julius Hartong, while bathing in the Passaic off the steamer Naushon, near the foot of Van Buren street, was seized with cramps, as believed, and drowned. The body was recovered and the county physician notified. This same man was the one who gallantly rescued from a similar fate a little girl who fell overboard from the steamer last Sunday.

Ellen Winne, of Oxford street, a young girl employed in Adams' Newark bag factory, in Commerce street, was caught in the shafting belt last evening and injured in a shocking manner, so that no hope of her recovery is entertained. It was thought she could not live through the night.

Late last night a semi-intoxicated colored man appeared at the station house, and stated that another colored man, a barber, named Charles Conover, of Washington street, below Kenney, had died suddenly, under circumstances of a mysterious character. He was the third husband of Mrs. Conover, and was whipped off in the same way and manner as the other two who had gone before. The matter was referred to Dr. Dodd for investigation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ENGLAND.

Season Regattas.

LONDON, July 15.

The second day's regatta of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club resulted in the victory of the cutter Vampire. The Nellie came in first and the Vampire second. The prize was awarded to the latter on allowance of time for tonnage.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, July 15, 1870.

The House of Lords to-day insisted on their amendments to the Irish Land bill, and appointed a committee to set forth their reasons therefor.

The House of Commons to-day engaged in desultory debates on the Red River affair and the concession of British territorial rights in Gambia.

Continental matters absorbed all the attention of Lords and Commons. Little business was done, and both houses were counted out at an early hour.

The trial of the alleged Fenian conspirators, Davitt and Wilson, is now in progress in the Court of Queen's Beach.

ITALY.

Christian Delegate to America.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

Father Gavazzi has arrived in Paris, *en route* to the United States to attend the Evangelical Council.

MEXICO.

No Account Yet of Mejia's Son—Mexican Need of War Vessels in the Pacific—The Press and the President—The Tehuantepec Railroad Scheme.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 7, }
Via HAVANA, July 14, 1870. }

Secretary Mejia's son, who was abducted from Guaymas on board the pirate ship Forward, has not yet been heard from. His fate is still a mystery. The foreign merchants have been the greatest sufferers by Vega's operations. Vega intended also to sack the City of San Blas, and then make a descent on the city of Mazatlan. It is evident from late events that the Mexican government needs vessels to guard against future operations of a similar nature on the Pacific Ocean. The opposition journals disapprove of the smuggling charges made against President Juarez, but condemn the course of the United States war vessel Mohican in destroying the pirate Forward. The government journals, however, speak in favorable terms and express themselves as grateful.

Mount Ceboruco is still in a state of eruption.

The survey of the Tehuantepec Railroad scheme has been approved. Mr. Williams, the chief engineer, goes to New York. The work on the road will commence in September.

UTAH.

Decision Against Brigham Young in a United States Court.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 15, 1870.

In the United States District Court to day, in a suit of Godbe and others against Brigham Young, as trustee of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for $10,000, with four years' interest, the jury gave judgment for the plaintiffs. This is the first suit against Brigham Young, and others are pending.

WAS IT A MURDER?

Coroner Flynn was yesterday notified that the body of a man had been picked up near Governor's Island on Thursday evening. It appears that Lance Sergeant Sherwood, of the United States Regulars, while on duty near Fort William on the evening of the 14th inst. observed the body of a man floating near the shore. Upon towing in the body, which did not appear to have been long in the water, the right eye was seen lying on the cheek, there was a scar under the same eye and several black and blue marks about the throat. The sergeant states that otherwise the body appeared fresh and natural. The pockets of deceased's clothes were found turned inside out. Dr. McEwen visited the island yesterday but was unable from a mere inspection to ascertain the cause of death. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue, where a post mortem examination will be held on it to-day.

TORNADO IN COLUMLIA COUNTY.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 15, 1867.

A severe tornado, accompanied with hail, passed over this county yesterday afternoon, doing serious damage to the crops, fruit trees, fences and buildings.

In Kinderhook the steeple of the new Reformed church was blown down, damaging the building to the amount of over $6,000. Other buildings were damaged to a considerable extent.

In Ghent the Reformed church was much damaged and the glass was broken from a number of other buildings.

In Ancram there was a general havoc among the hay stacks, fruit trees and grain. Large forest trees were uprooted and fences swept away. A number of workmen in the fields were seriously injured by hailstones.

Nearly every town in the county has suffered more or less. It was the severest gale that has visited this county for twenty years.

SUNSTROKES YESTERDAY.

An Italian boy, named Frank Borach, of No. 5 Crosby street, was yesterday prostrated by the heat and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Anton Frasche, of No. 115 Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was yesterday overcome by the heat and sent to his residence.

William Dilks, aged forty-five, of 375 Hudson street, was yesterday overcome by the heat and sent home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Jerome B. Chaffee was nominated by the Republican Convention in Denver City, Colorado, on the 13th inst., as a delegate to Congress.

Chief Justice Chase and daughter arrived at St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday evening. He will remain for some weeks in the State.

A negro who was confined in the jail in Nashville, Tenn., on the charge of outraging a woman, was taken out by a party of disguised men and hanged.

The New Orleans firemen arrived in Elmira last evening. They were met by the entire fire department of the city and escorted to the Rathbun House.

Five hundred coolies for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad arrived IN Chattanooga yesterday. This is the first instalment of 2,000.

The woollen factory of the Palmer Falls Company in Corinth was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. Loss $20,000, on which there was no insurance.

The jury in Ballston who had the case of Willbeck, the anti-renter, under consideration yesterday brought in a verdict of "not guilty" for the prisoner.

The Canadians are pleased at the result of the late Fenian trials in Canandaigua. They consider the trials have been impartial, and regard the Canadian and English journals as false prophets.

A freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad ran into a washed away curve near Hays City on Thursday. Reynolds, the engineer, and Williams, the fireman, were both killed. Palmer, the conductor, and Gaffney, the brakeman, were both dangerously injured. The locomotive and several cars were wrecked.

Ten men, while working on the wheelhouse of the steamer Northwestern, at Montrose, Iowa, on the 14th, were thrown into the water by the breaking down of the scaffolding. Four of the men were drowned.

A barn belonging to the Troy and Lansingburg Horse Railroad Company was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at Troy, in this State. The loss is $60,000, covered by insurance.

The disease which appeared among cattle several weeks since in California, and was pronounced dangerous to human life, has also developed itself among hogs.

A resolution introduced in the Georgia Senate yesterday, declaring the negro Bradley ineligible to a seat in the Senate from the First district, was made a special order for Wednesday next.

The total imports of teas to the United States from China for the season which has just closed sums up as follows:—19,000,600 of green, and 3,808,000 pounds of black teas. The silk season exports from China was 42,640 bales, of which 591 bales came to this country.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, LONDON July 15—11:30 A. M. Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and account. American securities flat and nominal. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865 old, 87; 1867, 87; ten-forties 86. Stocks flat and nominal: Erie Railway shares, 17; Illinois Centrals, 107; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LONDON, July 15—1 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾; for the account 91⅞. American securities flat and nominal; United States five-twenty bonds 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾. Stocks flat and nominal; Erie Railway shares, 17¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 15—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy and irregular. Middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 403,000 bales, of which 70,000 are American. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 593,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 37,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. — LIVERPOOL, July 15, P.M.

The breadstuffs market is excited, and prices are advancing. Wheat 10s. 8d. per cental for California white, 8s. 11d. for No. 2 red Western, and 9s. 11. for red winter. Flour 23s. 6d. per bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 22,500 quarters were American corn; 32s. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 15—4:30 P. M.—Beef buoyant. Pork firm. Lard quiet and steady. Cheese heavy.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 15—Linseed oil easier at £31 10s. a £31 15s. per ton. Sugar quiet and steady at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard afloat.

WAR IN EUROPE

French Declaration of War Against Prussia.

NAPOLEON IN A NIGHT COUNCIL.

Queen Victoria's Appeal Ineffectual.

The French Minister Insults King William.

Count Bismarck on the German Trade Interests.

Financial, Commercial and Neutral Reports from Europe.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON AND THIS CITY.

IN FRANCE.

Napoleon in a Night Council—The Diplomats Uncertain in the Morning—Queen Victoria's Appeal—The Emperor to the Germans.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

After the Council at the Tuileries the Ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, where the Council was resumed and lasted far into the night.

It is asserted that the Baron von Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems yesterday when the Prussian messenger arrived here with counter-orders.

Marshal Randon has gone to Algeria to take command of the province in place of Marshal MacMahon.

The *Gaulois* says the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris, and has had an interview with the Emperor.

It is reported that the Emperor received a despatch from Queen Victoria this morning making a last appeal for peace, and a similar despatch was also sent from London to the King of Prussia.

A proclamation, it is said, signed by Napoleon, has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies have already been printed.

War Declared.

PARIS, July 15—3 P. M.

The Corps Législatif declared war against Prussia at ten minutes before two this afternoon.

PARIS, July 15—4 P. M.

The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Législatif.

The French Declaration of War—Napoleon's Reasons.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.

The French declaration of war is based on the following causes:—

First,—The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, the French Minister, and its approval by the Prussian government.

Second,—The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne; and

Third,—The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the throne.

The declaration concludes:—"The extra constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive!"

The Emperor's War Message—"Grievances" of France from Prussia.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke de Grammont before the Senate today:—

MESSIEURS—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other grievance (than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.)

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene except as head of the family; but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Desistance [in the project) came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our ambassador that he would not longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same tim he announced that Werther might take leave and that the armament of Prussia had commenced. On our part, we yesterday called out the reserves, and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded. A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps Législatif by Monsieur, the Keeper of the Seals. The government asks a vote of supplies and the call to arms of all classes [owing military service].

Parliamentary Action.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

The Corps Législatif has voted the extreme demand of the government, the left voting in the negative.

The Insult.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

An extraordinary edition of the *Constitutionnel* announces that, in consequence of the "insult" offered to Benedetti, France accepts war, which Prussia offers.

Feeling in Paris—Ready.

PARIS, July 15—3 P. M.

The excitement in the city is very great to-day. No opposition to war is manifested by any class of citizens.

Rentes have advanced to 69f.

La Liberté reports that great bodies of troops were put in motion last night for the frontier and that the Emperor will soon take the field in person.

PARIS, July 15—Evening.

The excitement in Paris is intense.

Allied Protest.

VIENNA, July 15, 1870.

The governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

The Neutrals.

PARIS, July 15—P. M.

Holland will remain neutral in the struggle.

The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank, at Antwerp, have been removed to the citadel. An issue of paper money is announced.

Austria professes neutrality unless a third Power intervenes.

IN GERMANY.

The French Minister Imperious—King William and How He was Interrupted—Benedetti Dismissed.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The *North German Gazette* has a despatch from Ems to-day giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti.

It seems he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily "his intentions" on the pending imbroglio.

He was therefore dismissed immediately.

The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defence.

The King returns here to-day.

There is great excitement here.

Parliamentary Approval.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meet here to-day. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude.

A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for the national defence.

Count Bismarck on the Trading Interests.

LONDON, July 15, 1870.

Count Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

Prussia's Position of Right.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.

It is reported that the Prussian government itself demanded of France the recall of her Minister, Count Benedetti, and that the European Powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect.

IN HOLLAND.

Army Preparation.

THE HAGUE, July 15, 1870.

J. R. Thorbecke has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Roest von Limburg.

Orders have been issued for mobilization of the army.

IN BELGIUM.

Great Powers' Mediation Failed.

BRUSSELS, July 15—A. M.

The intervention of the great Powers for peace has been ineffectual.

Napoleon will announce to-day the rupture of relations between France and Prussia and the declaration of war.

IN SAXONY.

Royalty at a Stand Still.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The King of Saxony has abandoned his long planned tour, and remains at Dresden.

IN ENGLAND.

The War Declaration News—Intense Excitement—Scene in the Lobbies of Parliament—Looking to Belgium.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.

The declaration of war by France against Prussia, although expected during the past two days, has created intense excitement in England.

On 'Change there was great excitement at the close of transactions to-day.

The lobbies in both houses of Parliament were filled with gronps of excited persons, who were busily engaged in canvassing the actual situation and the probabilities of its results during the meeting of the members.

There prevailed a general condemnation of France during the time.

An extra-official expression by some of the members of the British Cabinet induces, incites it may be said, the belief that England has peremptorily prohibited, by protest, any military occupation of Belgium by France.

London News in the Morning—The Bullionists Distrustful and Anxious—Advices from Paris—Napoleon Making Ready and On the Qui Vive Generally.

LONDON, July 15—A. M.

The news is more warlike again to-day.

The feeling at the exchanges of Europe is one of distrust, and the prices of securities are generally at the lowest point yet reached. At Paris at half-past eleven o'clock last night the Bourse was excited and rentes fell to 67 francs. At Frankfort the United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 88 against 96 a 96½—the usual price; and at the London Exchange this morning stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline.

The following interesting despatches, bearing upon the situation, have been received here to-day:—

PARIS, July 14—Evening.

It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred to-day between the Emperor and Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace.

The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this direction.

The movement of troops towards the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone and the raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East.

The preparptions at the different naval stations are of a similarly large scale.

It is the general belief here that war will be declared.

Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

PARIS, July 15—Noon.

The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 65f. 60c.

There is great agitation here.

Many demonstrations in favor of war were made by the people during the night. Crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards shouting "Vive war," "Down with Prussia," &c. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly.

It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day.

Mr. Disraeli on the Crisis.

LONDON, July 15, 8 0.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, asked the government for an expression of its opinion on the Continental disturbances. He could not believe in the nineteenth century a war of succession possible, in view of our elevated tendencies and wide sympathies. Many causes of jealousy, discontent and distrust had risen between the two Powers and were now brought to a precipitate decision.

Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any sufficient ground for trouble, and added that the causes were unfit for discussion. Neither Power had declined friendly intervention, He referred to the provisions made by the Congress of Paris for arbitrament; but belligerents were yet unwilling to accept them. He still hoped there would be an opportunity for a renewed attempt to mediate, which should be eagerly seized.

THE MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Commercial and Financial Excitement.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.

The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business was at a standstill, and commercial quotations are quite nominal. People collected in groups in the street and discussed the news. After 'Change hours markets were generally firmer, and American securities were steady, but prices nominal.

On 'Change.

LONDON, July 15—1 P. M.

Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal. Breadstuffs are excited and advancing.

LONDON, July 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 91⅜ for both money and the account. American securities flat and nominal. United States five-twenty-bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 86; 1867, 85½; ten-forties, 85. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie Railway shares, 16½; Illinois Central, 107; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

IN SPAIN.

Local Politics Above All.

PARIS, July 14, 1870.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Siecle* predicts that General Prim will be superseded by Señor Zorilla or General de Cordoba.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Official Announcement of the Withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a Candidate for the Spanish Throne—Reticence of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister—Instructions to Prussian Consuls in This Country—Disappointment of the Baron at the Non-Suspension of the Navigation Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The exciting war news from Europe was the subject of universal comment here to-day. At an early hour information was received of the sailing of the French fleet, and of the announcement made in the Paris *Constitutionnel* that war was accepted by France. People discussed the matter with the keenest inferest, and, as usual, predicted all sorts of dreadful results, including a general European war and the overthrow of all the great Powers in that part of the globe. It would be difficult to determine for which side most sympathy was expressed, although nine-tenths of the talkers admitted that France was at fault in striking the first warlike blow. Still there are many here who admire the pluck of France, and who hope she may succeed in defeating Prussia, right or wrong.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, has received quite a number of despatches from his government since the commencement of the difficulties, and has communicated copies to Secretary Fish. The Baron belongs to the old school of red tape diplomats, who have a holy horror of newspaper men, and fear to say one word lest their government should consider it a breach of official etiquette. "I have nothing to communicate to the newspapers," said the Baron to-night. "My government has not instructed me to furnish despatches to the newspapers, and I cannot give them out."

Notwithstanding the punctilious style of the venerable Baron and his refusal to make public the contents of his despatches it is ascertained that among the recent communications from his government is one instructing him to direct all the Prussian consuls in this country to warn their countrymen of the necessity of taking some steps to secure their vessels against depredations of the French Navy. The Prussian Government admits its inability to protect its commerce on the high seas, and as a precautionary measure has thus warned its subjects at home and abroad. Baron Gerolt has prepared instructions to all the Prussian consuls, in accordance with this despatch, and will send them away to-morrow.

The Baron is of the opinion that the first attempt of the French will be to cross the Rhine, and hopes that all who do so will never return. He does not pretend to predict the length of the war or the complications to which it may lead, but seems confident that Prussia will lose nothing by the contest. He regrets that Congress adjourned without adopting the recommendations contained in the President's message regarding the necessity of suspending the navigation laws for a year, and considers that the American people will soon regret this omission on the part of the National Legislature. He believes the American people will wake up in a few days and realize that a very great mistake has been committed by its Congress in the haste and confusion of the closing hours.

The Baron was at the Senate for several hours today in consultation with a number of Senators, urging legislation with a view to protecting Prussian vessels pending the war between his government and France. The feeling manifested was eminently favorable to Prussia, and had there been more time there is no doubt some action would have been taken.

The Spanish Minister called to-day on the Secretary of State at the Capitol and made to him the following communication, which shows that Spain will remain neutral in the coming contest:—

MADRID, July 15, 1870.

FROM THE MINISTER OF STATE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON:—

The President of the Council of Ministers has received from Prince of Hohenzollern the following telegram, namely:—

On account of the complications which seem to rise out of the fact that my son Leopold is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the last events have made for the Spanish people in placing them in a position where they are controlled by their national feelings, and as I am satisfied that under such circumstances their suffrages would not be as free and spontaneous as my son has been led to believe in consenting to be a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name.

PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

The government, grateful to the Prince of Hohenzollern for the justice he is thus rendering the Spanish people, respects the important motives which led him to withdraw his name, and they consider that there is no more reason for carrying on the measures that had been agreed upon for the election of the monarch. The *Gazette* will publish this very day an order from the President of the Cortes suspending the call for the session on the 20th inst., which was published in the *Gazette* of the 9th inst.

Communicate to the United States government the contents of this despatch.

There is considerable talk to-night about the necessity of an extra session for the purpose of making some changes in the laws relating to foreign vessels. A number of prominent Senators and high officers of the government have expressed themselves quite freely on the subject, declaring that it was the best opportunity any nation ever had to benefit itself and add to its maritime prosperity. The tariff interest in the Senate prevented any action in regard to the calling of an extra session; no action has as yet been taken, though it is stated that the President is desirous something should be done, as he feels that the country will greatly profit by more liberal commercial policy just now. Should circumstances or the interests of the country specially require it the proclamation will be issued without hesitation. There is considerable uneasiness felt among members of Congress for fear that they will be called back much sooner than they expect.

THE WAR FEELING IN NEW YORK.

The Popular Pulse Quickened by the Smell of Gunpowder—What the People Think and Say—The Flurry in Gold and Among the French and German Steamship Companies—The Foreign Consulates—The Prussian Consul General and His Instructions.

Since the Union army compelled the capitulation of General Lee, with his disorganized and badly beaten forces in April, 1865, New York has been overwhelmed by no such tidings as those which flashed over the cable yesterday at noon, proclaiming that at ten minutes past two o'clock France had spoken for war. New York was filled with exultation. Despatches from Washington came pouring in announcing that the Napoleonic menace had been received in the House of Representatives with profound sensation. The afternoon papers discussed the position and crisis with flippant periods, and men went around on the eve of

A COSMOPOLITAN DISASTER

with light phrases and feathery jokes. Singularly enough, the same joy that followed Lee's surrender in 1865 is now preceding the gigantic struggle between the two mightiest Powers of Europe in the summer of 1870, and this kind solicitude on the part of America for the misery of the quarrelling dynasties of the Old World seemed to be a sort of entertainment to those who read the voluminous despatches and eagerly watched for the latest intelligence.

Setting aside that extremely small body of humanitarians who always labor for peace, and the highly respectable body of broadbrims, there is no doubt that yesterday's doings abroad were a subject of congratulation in most every household.

THE LONG GLOOM OF FACES

of 1861, when the pall of war hung over the young administration of President Lincoln, was nowhere to be seen. An ocean separated America from the battle field to be, and people were happy—remarkably contented. Upon applying the finger to the popular pulse it was found to beat swifter than for previous years, and all themes, social, political and financial, were absorbed in the capillary subject of the French-Prussian contest.

THE HUGE SPONGE OF AGITATION

absorbed every soluble subject from men's mouths, and the public at large belched forth a surplus of martial froth, which has been accumulating since Grant became victor at Appomatox.

"I, sir, am for France," said an excited publicist before the HERALD bulletin.

"And I, sir, am for Prussia," was the reply of No. 2, as he read the thrilling telegrams from Paris.

Talk thickened. The nations were discussed, men argued about the military establishments of the contending Powers, and, as every third man one can meet on Broodway has been a brigadier general in the federal army, integers, decimals, field fortifications and strategic movements were not sparingly indulged.

If Napoleon could have only taken advantage of the military science developed yesterday before twilight in this city he could

THRASH PRUSSIA WITHOUT ARMS,

munitions, men or brains. The drift of the popular current was for France. On a question of nationality, the people generally, in a feeling of bitterness toward England, and a feeling of admiration for the earliest ally of the United States and the home of Rochambeau and Lafayette, sided with the second empire. Excited groups praised the military ardor of the French;

THE GENIUS OF NAPOLEON III.;

his bold, aggressive policy toward the inland powers; his haughty demeanor toward Bismarck and King William; his distinguished capacity as a statesman and savant; his progressive and productive rule in France, and his defiant masterly and audacious bravery in the face of the combined powers of the continent; his career as a prisoner in Ham, as an adventurer in America, as a president of the republic, and finally his success in aggrandizing his own family were all mentioned in glowing commendation.

a spirit of confidence.

Sympathizers with Prussia urged the talents of Bismarck, his diplomacy, his triumph over Austria, his glorious Sadowa and the determination, pluck and expertness of the Prussian soldiery. Let the war cry, they said, be

"THE NEEDLE GUN AGAINST THE CHASSEPOT,"

and then see who wins.

It was agreed on all sides that the conflict would be brief; that the engagement between the two armies would be general and decisive. At the newspaper offices the transatlantic events were discussed in all their bearings, and the advantages of the two Powers were duly canvassed. In these quarters the tendency was to support Napoleon. Elsewhere—at at the hotels, mercantile houses, banks and public offices—all other subjects melted into

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The effect upon gold was studied to the minutest laws of finance; home industry was considered as affected by the incoming struggle, and tradesmen and importers, though they wished to read of and enjoy the great international prize fight, looked glum over prospective profits, and much preferred low rates on French laces and Prussian fineries.

Those who were bound for Europe by the steamers sailing to-day were mad. They did not desire to enter a captivity on the ocean, and the President's proclamation, printed elsewhere, put a damper on their fine projects. Trunks were left partially packed, and many sought the refuge of a crippled hope.

The vestibule of

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

was crammed during the evening, and here again speculation as to the issue ran mad. Napoleon was the favorite.

Among the lager beer saloons, and where Prussians most do congregate, of course verbose missles in the German tongue were hurled at the crown of Napoleon. Some thought Prim was only Napoleon's tool, and not a few expressed the opinion that Spain was a paw, attached to the astute Frenchman's diplomatic wrist.

A HERALD reporter called upon

MARSHAL SHARPE

to obtain his instructions from Washington as to neutrality, but up to a late hour none had arrived. Passing up town he called at the headquarters of the Department of the East, General McDowell commanding, but the great building was deserted, and the General was at the Pequot House, New London, resting on his arms.

The sale of papers last night was incredible, and every one seemed to participate in the sensation of the day, which, since America and Europe are in close telegraphic communication, renders the conflict a matter of hourly interest in every American home. At the

LIEDERKRANZ AND ARION SOCIETIES

hostile sentiments were freely expressed towards France, members declaring the defiant attitude of Napoleon to be a ruse to infuse life into his dying dynasty and vigor into his crumbling government. Such an unholy cunning they believe will be repelled by the Prussian hosts, assisted by the now neutral Powers of Europe.

Leaving the excitement around the HERALD Building yesterday afternoon to take care of itself, a HERALD reporter wended his way to Bowling Green, and ascended the three flights of stairs which led to the cool chambers of the French Consul General. The Consul General himself was absent, but he was represented by a very polite French gentleman, who in the most enchanting manner asked the reporter what brought him there and what his business was.

REPORTER—I come from the NEW YORK HERALD in search of information, sir. May I ask if you have been officially informed that your sovereign has declared war against Prussia?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; we have no information here on that subject except what we may hear on the streets. Nothing official has been communicated to us. What is the latest cable rumor?

REPORTER—Well, the "rumor" says that Napoleon has made a formal declaration of war, and that French troops have crossed the frontier of Rhine-Prussia. (Here the French gentleman shrugged his shoulders and smiled pleasantly, and the shrug and the smile said, much more plainly than words could speak, that he fancied the news was too good to be true.) May I ask if you have not received some instructions concerning your shipping interests in view of the possibility of having such a war as this threatened one on your hands?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; no instructions whatever on that point. If this rumor be true I daresay we shall have instructions very soon; but until we do receive official information we shall continue to act as though nothing had happened.

REPORTER—Are you in any degree apprehensive as to the fate of the French vessels now on the ocean? Is there any danger that the Prussian navy may interfere with your commerce?

OFFICIAL—Ah, I cannot say as to that until we learn what course both nations will agree upon with regard to the respect due to peaceful commerce.

REPORTER—Then you cannot tell me anything more than I know already?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; perhaps not as much.

With a low bow in acknowledgment of this very Frenchy compliment the reporter retired, twisted himself down the three flights of winding stairs and directed his footsteps to the office of Oelrichs & Co., agents of

THE BREMEN LINE

of steamships. Here he found a very civil member of the firm, who stated that he had no private information on the subject of a French declaration of war against Prussia. He thought it quite possible, but he did not think such a war would affect the vessels or trade of the German Steamship Company, especially his own line, to any great extent.

Even if the present announcement were true, he was of opinion that it would be in contravention of the law of nations to assail the mercantile marine of an enemy until after sufficient notification had been given. At all events the American public need be under no apprehension at present. The Bremen vessels carried the United States mails, and the Washington government would be sure to afford as much protection to such vessels as though they were American vessels sailing under the American flag. The President of the United States has, by a special message, requested Congress not to adjourn until such action is taken as will compel vessels carrying the United States mails to be respected and allowed to pass unmolested by the war ships of hostile countries. Even if

A FRENCH WAR SHIP SEIZED A GERMAN

steamer, the Frenchman would be obliged to deliver the American mail and all persons and things American at their destination, whatever he might do with the captured steamer. However, the representative of Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. did not think it would come to that at all. Even if it be true that war really has broken out between the two nations, it is more than probable that two such enlightened Powers as France and Prussia will come to some agreement whereby the Atlantic steamships will be allowed to make their regular trips and plough their way over the ocean of civilization undisturbed by the broadsides of piratical men-of-war. The steamer Hermann, of this (the Bremen) line, will leave this port to-day in the usual way, unless

ORDERS TO DETAIN HER ARE RECEIVED

from the company before the hour of sailing. It is possible that such orders may be intercepted as they cross the Continent of Europe and before they are committed to the deep (which means, of course, stopped by the French officials); but the Hermann will sail anyhow, and the Messrs. Oelrichs had full confidence that she will reach Bremen in safety.

The reporter next proceeded to the office of the Hamburg-American line, across the street. Here he found the officials as much in the

DARK AS THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL

or anybody else. No advices were received from Europe on the all-absorbing topic. The Hamburg steamers carry the United States mail, and the agents of this company also are firm in their reliance on the protection of the American government, which must be a great consolation. The Silesia will sail on Tuesday unless countermanded meantime.

A visit to the offices of

THE FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS

which ply between New York and Havre found the agents of that company behind the age in the matter of news from Europe, like the others. The *Evening Telegram* had furnished them with all the information they possessed on the war question. One of their steamers, the Lafayette, now lies at her dock in this port, and will sail this day week for Havre, confident that Uncle Sam will protect her from North German cruisers.

The next interview took place at the handsome chambers of

THE PRUSSIAN CONSUL GENERAL,

and the reporter was politely shown into the presence of that courteous gentleman. He stated that he had good reasons for not believing the cable despatch announcing the opening of hostilities between France and Prussia. He had that morning received

A TELEGRAM FROM THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY

at Washington to caution German vessels against leaving this port until further orders. The Consul General telegraphed back to ask if hostilities had yet commenced, but up to that time (five o'clock P. M.) he had received no reply. With regard to the German vessels now on the ocean, or about to sail from this port, he felt no uneasiness whatever. He did not think the armed vessels of France would take an unfair advantage of German merchantmen. Such semi-barbarous acts were practised by England when she was able to claim supremacy on the ocean, but that was many years ago, and her bad example would not be imitated by the more enlightened nations of the European Continent, who are now strong enough to make

INTERNATIONAL LAW

on this point more humane and civilized than England did in her day of supreme power. France, he felt bound to say, had taken a very advanced position in the proposed treatment of vessels engaged in trade and commerce, and he did not think the French Emperor would now recede from so creditable a stand on this question. He hoped the time was not distant when merchant vessels would not be molested under any circumstances, and he would not be surprised if the two greatest nations in Europe seized on this opportunity to establish

AN ENLIGHTENED PRECEDENT

with respect to mercantile marine in time of war that must be followed by other contending nations hereafter. Even Russia, at the outbreak of the Crimean war, had greatly improved on the rather unfair practice of England. Russia allowed the merchant vessels of her enemies to pass unmolested for six weeks after the declaration of hostilities, and during that time many merchantmen of the allied Powers entered Russian ports and there discharged their cargoes, shipped others and sailed away again unchallenged by the Russian authorities. Knowing all this,

THE PUBLIC MAY REST EASY

with regard to the French and German vessels now on the high seas or lying in foreign ports. "At all events," concluded the Consul General, "I feel pretty certain that no reliable intelligence has been received here yet."

WALL STREET.

The denizens of Wall street are something of the salamander order. They foam and rage and worry each other with the same heartiness during the dog days as when the mercury is at zero. Yesterday was a sample of this. Between Sirius, Bismarck and Napoleon, sun heat and war fever, one may readily imagine the seething mass of humanity on "the street" was in fine cooking order. Like wolves on the prowl, gamblers and speculators in this delectable neighborhood scented prey afar off, and in anticipation of a rich feast from the panic which was expected to follow the declaration of war between two of the greatest Powers in the world, they thronged both the Gold and Stock Exchange with

DECIDEDLY BOVINE PROCLIVITIES.

At the opening of both boards the financial atmosphere was considerably clouded and everything foreboded a squall of the most serious kind. There were a few angry puffs and everything brightened up again. The failure of the "bulls" to send up gold to a panic altitude by the aid of such a lever as an European war, which was always successful with them before, created much astonishment among the gamblers. Some of the knowing ones shook their heads and said that there was no use in attempting to create a panic even at such a crisis, as

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT WAS TOO STRONG

and on too substantial a foundation to be disturbed by any outside influences. We are a young, vigorous nation, self-su taining and tried, and we have shown our ability to incur and to pay off debts of the most stupendous magnitude. We were ridiculed and sneered at at first by our cousins across the water for the huge debt which we undertook, but when their astonishment at seeing us in five years pay off, not only the interest, but a respectable portion of the principal of this debt, had subsided, our credit stood at the highest and most flattering point. Thus even the news of war between two such Powers as France and Prussia has not succeeded in creating more than a ripple on the plaid surface of the financial waters.

A MORE STRIKING PROOF

of the stability of our national credit could scarcely be given.

At midday a financial squall seemed imminent. But the storm was robbed of all its terror simply because it was expected. Had the intelligence burst in suddenly the result would have been entirely different, and Wall street might have attained a state of soda water effervescence. As it was, however, the "bulls" pranced under false pretences, and their spasmodic efforts were fatiguing to themselves, considering the state of the temperature. Candidly, the attempt to run up gold was

A DEAD FAILURE,

and the would-be panic makers chewed the cud of bitter disappointment—in fact, they lunched on it; but their appetites were remarkably poor. The Gold Room was perfectly quiet for the news, and the yellow ore shook itself from the drowsiness and took a lazy stroll—no more. Perfectly independent of the situation gold kept still, having, by way of variation, only risen to 116¾. How very different was that from the excitement created in 1866, when, during the war between Austria and Prussia, gold went up rapidly from 136 to 168, nearly forty per cent. But the influence of foreign nations upon this country were then more powerful, and the people here were much more sensitive in regard to European warfare. Now, however, the stability of American finances under the circumstances have clearly been manifested by the comparative indifference with which the warlike action of foreign power has been regarded.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

is being paid at the rate of $120,000,000 a year, in addition to paying every cent of interest. This and other important facts were evidently well understood on the street, and altogether the healthy tone of affairs was but little disturbed. To be sure there was some

EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM

and a great deal of speculation in the vicinity, but there was none of that "old time" agitation with which millionaires and paupers are to-day familiar. In fine the jerking advance of scarcely five per cent was the subject of much comment on the street, and was generally looked upon as a strange though favorable circumstance.

THE MILITARY LEADERS.

Commanders of the French Army.

Of the French commanders the most conspicuous are Marshals McMahon, Canrobert and Bazaine, who will undoubtedly have the principal commands. Marshal McMahon, a descendant from a family of Irish nobles who lost their all in defence of James II. and remained in France after the final overthrow of the Stuarts, began his military career during the war with Algiers in 1830, particularly distinguishing himself in the assault of Constantine. The reestablishment of the empire in France found him a brigadier general and a devoted adherent of the Emperor. The Crimean war established his reputation as a soldier. At the head of the division formerly commanded by General Canrobert he stormed and captured the Malakoff—one of the most brilliant feats in modern warfare. Following the war with Russia came that with Austria in Italy. In the campaigns of 1859 he again distinguished himself by the celerity of his movements and the skill he displayed in handling his men. To his ability and dash were due the great victory of Magenta, and as a reward for his services Napoleon created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. There is not in the French army a more dashing officer than Marshal McMahon. A close student of the military manœuvres of the first Napoleon, he believes in sudden and rapid marches upon the enemy.

Marshal Canrobert is, if anything, better known as a soldier than Marshal McMahon. Like the latter, his military career began in Algiers, and he first distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. Subsequently, placed in an independent command, he defeated the Arabs in three campaigns, in the last of which he displayed great military skill in the disposition of his forces. When Louis Napoleon was President, General Canrobert was one of his aides-de-camp, and aided in carrying out the *coup d'etat*. Sent to the Crimea in command of the First division, he participated in the battle of the Alma, where he was wounded by a splinter of shell, which struck him in the breast and hand. After the resignation of Marshal St. Arnaud General Canrobert took command of the Army of the East, and at the battle of Inkerman greatly distinguished himself by his personal valor. He led the famous charge of the zouaves, during which he was slightly wounded. Bad health compelled him, in May, 1855, to return to France, on arriving in which country the Emperor treated him with marked distinction. During the Franco-Italian war of 1859 he won fresh laurels by his heroism at Magenta, while at Solferino his famous movement in aid of Marshal Niel turned the scale of victory in favor of the French. For these services he was made a Marshal of France. General Canrobert is one of the most heroic men in Europe. In every engagement in which he has participated he has, with almost reckless courage, exposed his person to the enemy. As a consequence he is immensely popular with his men.

Marshal Bazaine is well known to the people of the United States. He first distinguished himself in Africa and subsequently served with credit in the Crimea. During the Italian campaign he remained in France on home duty. In 1862 he was placed in command of the French expedition to Mexico, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. In the sister republic he greatly distinguished himself, considering the number of men at his disposal, and for his services he was created Marshal of France in 1864. Marshal Bazaine bears the reputation of possessing one of the most strategic minds in the French army.

There are several other French generals of established reputation, who will, no doubt, take active part in the contest. Count de Palikao, General de Goyon, General Lebœuf and Count de Montebello are skilful officers. Marshalls Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon are each seventy-five years of age, and will probably not take the field.

Commanders of the Prussian Army.

Excepting the brief revolutionary struggles of 1848, the first Schleswig-Holstein war of the same year, the second war of 1864, and the brief but decisive struggle with Austria in 1866, Prussia has been engaged in no armed conflicts since the downfall of the first Napoleon. As a consequence of this long interval of peace the present Prussian generals have not made as great military reputation as their French opponents. Nevertheless, during the war with Austria they displayed considerable skill, their manœuvres and combinations being carried out with complete success.

The leading mind in the Prussian army is said to be General Count von Moltke. He saw active field service with the Turkish army in 1839, where he obtained great experience. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Prussian army, and to him is attributed the plan of campaign against Austria in 1866. For this he had been making preparations years before, and after the declaration of war he directed the campaign with, as already stated, signal success.

Of the other Prussian commanders the Prince Royal, Frederick William, and his brother, Prince Frederick Charles, commanded the two principal armies during the war, and won reputations by the celerity of their movements. General Steinmetz also distinguished himself. None of the others were conspicuous, although Generals Manteuffel, Herwarstein, and one or two others are regarded as men of ability. General d'Alransleben is ranked as officers of skill also. It is impossible, however, to place these men thus far, for want of merit, because they have, ability to do nothing to indicate their military capacity beyond the prompt carrying out of the orders of General Moltke, who is undoubtedly the ablest commander in the Prussian army.

THE WAR FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1870.

The prospects of war between France and Prussia was the absorbing topic on 'Change to-day. Great excitement prevailed among the German and French residents.

The Consul of the North German Confederation has been notified to caution German vessels against French naval ships. Several of the latter are now between Panama and San Francisco. Three German ships are now at Portland, Oregon, and one here. Ten are also on the way to this port.

Died.

DURYEA.—On Friday evening, July 15, ROBERTA, infant daughter of William H. and Bertha Duryea, and granddaughter of R. P. Perrin, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from 22 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

[*For other Deaths see Seventh Page.*]

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders invigorate the body and purify the blood.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Sewing Machine, $25 to $45; 817 Broadway; can be converted into a hand machine instantly; convenient for parties going in the country; warranted first class.

A Comfort.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses," improved patterns, cure rupture; light, safe, cleanly, cool and comfortable; correct adjustment; satisfaction guaranteed. Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c. Establishment No. 3 Ann street.

A.—For Restoring the Original Color of the HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF AND CLEANSING THE SCALP, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

A Free Excursion Every Day to West Flushing, Sundays at 2:30 o'clock. Thirty-fourth street ferry. Tickets of B. W. HITCHCOCK, 24 Beekman street. Lots $300; $10 monthly.

Card—to Capitalists at Watering Places.

I desire to call the attention of parties who contemplate leaving the city during July. To the opportunity afforded to examine the extensive improvements on Grand Park.

Special Trains will leave city depot at 2:15 P. M., on Thursday, 21st, and Saturday, 23d inst.; carriages will be in attendance at the Park. Arrangements will be made to facilitate the transportation of parties who may desire to attend the sale of the Great Central Subdivision on the 28th, from the various watering places, and they will be regarded as my guests while at the Park.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists or by mail 60c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electricity for the Cure of Disease Applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box F, Philadelphia Post office, Pa.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet, sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Xonk.—No One Knows What That Means.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Second Day of the Summer Meeting.

A SPARKLING DAY AND EXCELLENT TRACK

The Grand Stand Radiant with Fashion, Beauty and Wealth.

Three Exciting Races—The Chestnut Horse Metairie and His Rider Badly Injured.

Oysterman, Jr., the Winner of the Steeple Chase, General Duke the Mile and Three-Quarter Dash and Francis Morris' Gray Filly the Three-Quarters of a Mile Contest.

The race meeting having opened so auspiciously the younger visitors to the Springs yesterday laid their plans and arranged matters generally for the fun and excitement during its continuance. Papas and mammas, in that coaxing way which the accomplished young lady of the period knows so well how to affect, were consulted and the programme spread before them for endorsement. It embraced a score of hops; attendance at the grand balls to be given at Congress hall to-night and at the Union on Tuesday night next; the races every morning in that "beautiful turnout, you know, pa;" private dinners of delightful trout at the Lake; drives in the evening to Glen Mitchell; few new dresses and two or three dozen articles of toilet suggested by what has been seen since arrival. Papa didn't say much—he wouldn't have complained if he had wanted to; for, like a sensible man, he knew what he was about when the "girls came to Saratoga," and his mind was fixed on paying a string of bills as long as the moral law, and in amount big enough to make a lean pocketbook look very unhealthy or a bachelor's blood run cold. So the work of the meeting was arranged, and the young ladies began early after dinner to evince their determination to see it through. Charming equipages were on hand at the Union, Congress and Clarendon about four o'clock, and having notified their gallant cavaliers that all was in readiness, the fashion and beauty of the village went to the Lake or to the Glen, or spun along the beautiful roads which skirt this romantic spot, all of which was commendable. Those who didn't ride walked Broadway at the evening hour in lovely attires, and seemed forgetful of the past, regardless of the future but bent and determined on enjoying the present to the very nullest extent.

The afternoon rode, and the ecstatic language indulged in over the pleasing rustic surroundings which nature has so symmetrically moulded—and scan during a drive in any direction in this neighborhood—also forgotten, the ladies went to work in trunks and boxes for the first of the regular series of hops during the season at the Grand Union. Maids were dismissed to the realms of Nod, and many seemed disturbed by the multiplicity of orders received. But at one o'clock, when the bugle sends its warning notes from the steps of the Opera House, everybody was ready, and the crush through the hotel grounds to the ballroom was great, as all hurried so as not to miss a dance. The room was appropriately decorated, and when the "Home, Sweet Home," about midnight was deliciously rendered the guests and their friends were delighted at the pleasures of the evening.

Saratoga is like nothing but itself. In this great resort, this artery of summer life, is the most cosmopolitan of gatherings. Other localities have their specialties and are famous; but here is almost every variety of pastime presented to the lounger and city-begrimed worker. In Broadway, at the height of the season, representatives from nearly all the nations of the world may be met. It is a fine field for the ethnological student. Here you meet, besides your own countrymen, swarthy Spaniards, mercurial Frenchmen, black-eyed Italians, sturdy John Bulls, stalwart Milesians, light-haired Bavarians, meditative Germans, plodding Dutchmen, any quantity of sable Africans, and now and then a long-tailed immigrant, just from Central Flowery Land, and no one would be surprised at encountering a Kaffir or Polynesian. In fact, nothing surprises anybody here; and although its hotels, its springs, and its cottages are striking features, its visitors are most attractive after all.

POOL SELLING

last night was very active on the races of to-day. The steeple chase called out a different element than is observable in flat racing, and representative men from abroad evinced the greatest interest in the competition excited by the announcement that Oysterman, Jr., Bohannon, Lobella and Morris would be the contestants. The second race, mile and three-quarters, for all ages, also presented a deal of interest, and sharp work among the pool buyers. The third race of three-quarters of a mile, in which there were thirteen starters named, puzzled them exceedingly, but nothing loth they backed their opinions without hesitation as their individual judgment dictated. The following will give an excellent idea of the estimate placed upon the respective horses last evening:—

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Oysterman, Jr.	$25	75	150	140	220	270	800	220
Bohannon	30	60	100	100	105	130	140	185
Lobella	25	45	110	110	120	140	180	125
Morris	20	35	50	50	60	70	60	50

SECOND RACE—MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Climax	$150	750	650	610	255			
The Banshee	95	510	460	350	215			
Marion	75	310	165	160	105			
General Duke	90	300	170	170	100			
Corsican	85	110	65	50	20			
Legatee	100	320	115	115	60			
Vliey	40	70	40	30	10			

THIRD RACE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Alta Vela	$325	375
Rapture	120	100
Cricket and Lady Petrie	160	74
Morris	155	120
Metairie	140	60
Connolly	105	Field. 100
Tasmania	30	
Edenton	30	
Norton Colt	20	
King's Excuse	25	
Gerald	20	

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

were more lively than last evening's bettings. A group of great numbers gathered around the pool stand on the track and wagered their hundreds and thousands with an *abandon* that was surprising. The inmates of the pool stand were equal to the occasion, however, and with alacrity satisfied all their patrons. The subjoined will show how eager the betting men were and what they thought of the various contestants just before the races:—

STEEPLE CHASE.

Oysterman, Jr.	$110	100	150	210	250	210	250	300
Bohannon	75	75	110	95	100	100	115	100
Lobella	40	45	105	130	140	200	200	185
Morris	20	35	50	50	60	65	60	80

SECOND RACE—MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Climax	$525	1,200	1,100	1,050	250			
Banshee	410	1,000	1,010	1,000	200			
Marion	205	590	590	330	110			
General Duke	205	370	425	200	90			
Field	270	405	350	200	100			

THIRD RACE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Alta Vela	$250	660	630	425	300
Morris' Filly	200	710	700	400	450
Rapture	130	400	510	200	110
Boaster and Lady Petry	80	220	350	140	100
Field	350	500	605	200	200

SCENES BEFORE THE RACES.

The morning was delightful and exceedingly favorable for the sport. The road to the track was in excellent condition, and by ten o'clock it was full of carriages of every shape and pattern. These contained the notable visitors and residents of the village. The ladies were out in fuller force than on the first day, and at twelve o'clock the grand stand was crowded. It seemed that the majority of the fair sex evinced a livelier interest in the steeple chase because of it exceeding great risks and break-neck jumps, than in the other contests.

APPEARANCE OF THE INNER FIELD.

The picturesque appearance of the inner field by the construction of the stone walls, ditches, hurdles, water jumps and fences for the steeple chases over a fair hunting ground evoked words of commendation from the assembled throng. It was a delightful mosaic picture. With the beauty of the grand stand, the clear sparkling morning, the vast stretch of sod in its emerald brightness, the belt of magnificent hemlock and elms encircling the entire course, the red and white signal flags denoting the line of the races, the crowded field stud with the more democratic of the assemblage, the interested and excited buyers of pools, the superb equipages, the merry jockeys in their variegated dresses stirred to enthusiasm the coldest nature present.

HAMBURG'S FREAK.

The utmost alarm was, for a time, manifested early this morning among the racing gentlemen about the hotels, as it was reported that Messrs. McCormack and Page's bay colt Hamburg, entered for the Saratoga Cup to be run for to-morrow and at the time the favorite among the betting fraternity, had run away with his boy while out for his morning gallop and gone three miles before being pulled up. The report soon obtained confirmation, and as the sand on the exercising track is fully five or six inches deep fears are entertained this misfortune may so soften him as to affect his speed. It is to be hoped that it will not result so, as it is wished by all to see this speedy horse entered on equal terms with the horse Helmbold.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

During the third race, three-quarters of a mile dash, in which there were thirteen starters, the chestnut horse Metairie, six years old, and owned by Jacob Eckerson, stepped into a hole near the half-mile pole, which had unaccountably been allowed to remain there, and was badly thrown, his rider going under, and being nearly crushed to death by the horse rolling over him. The little jockey, James Wilson, was picked up so soon as assistance could be rendered, and Dr. Pease, of this village, called to his aid. It is feared that Metlaire has received injuries that will render him useless as a racer, even if he recovers at all; but his manly little rider, it is said, will in time, if his injuries are not internal, be again brought around.

The Racing.

The steeple chase course and the race track were in magnificent condition for the horses, and as the crowd assembled they expressed their delight at the splendid prospect before them of a fine day's entertainment. The first race was a steeple chase, in which there were four entries—Oysterman, Jr., Lobella, Bohannon and Morris. The first named was the favorite against the field, and he won the race very easily, realizing the high estimation his backers had placed upon him. Two of the horses—Bohannon and Morris—met with accidents in the early part of the race, which tended greatly to the victory of Oysterman, Jr. At the first jump the stirrup of Morris' rider's saddle broke, which threw his chances entirely out, while the rider of Bohannon made a mistake not long afterwards and ran the wrong way while on the lead, and he had to return to the place where the error was made, and by the time he was on the right track Oysterman, Jr., was 100 yards away from him. This blunder on the part of Pepper, the rider of Bohannon, was severely criticised by the backers of the horses, and some spoke boldly out and said it was done purposely. Of that, however, there was no proof, and it would be well for the losers to bear their losses philosophically and keep shady. Lobella ran a very good race, but the distance appeared too far for her. She closed up at the finish, but that was more by Alloway's kindness in waiting for her than to any great turn of speed of the mare.

The second race was a splendid contest between seven very good horses. These were General Duke, The Banshee, Legatee, Climax, Marion, Viley and Corsican. Climax was the favorite, but General Duke won the race and made a small fortune for his backers. He sold at a very low figure in the pools. The Banshee and Legatee both ran well, the former being beaten by half a length only, while Legatee was but a neck behind the mare. The distance was too far and the pace too fast for the latter.

The third race had thirteen starters, and when the horses came up to the stand for the signal to be off they presented a most beautiful appearance. An accident, however, marred the pleasure of the event. After running a quarter of a mile, and while being lapped on the leader, Metairie was seen to fall, and with ten horses behind him running at full speed. A panic came over those who had seen the accident and could realize the danger of the horse and jockey. Neither of them could be seen to rise when the horses passed on, and crowds rushed to the spot to ascertain the result. The rider was where he fell and could not rise, and it was believed that he had broken his spine. The rider was badly injured, but we hope not fatally. The race, after one-half the ground had been gone over, was a struggle between Mr. Morris' filly by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, and Mr. J. J. O'Fallon's brown filly Alta Vela, who had been the favorite against the field. The latter filly won a capital race by a neck. Lady Petry was a good third and got a place. The following are the details of the running:—

THE FIRST RACE

was a steeple chase for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting country, welter weights, $300 to the winner and $200 to second horse. For this event there were four entries, all of which started. These were McDaniel's bay horse Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Philbrown, carrying 146 pounds; James Thompson's brown mare Lobella, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds; Elliott Gray's bay horse Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 146 pounds, and O. F. Elwees' gay gelding Bohannon, 143 pounds. Oysterman, Jr., was first choice in the pools, Lobella being next in favor, the Bohannon all at large, while Morris sold at a very small figure. This kind of racing has become very popular of late with the fairer portion of creation, and the fashionable and beautiful array of ladies on the Grand Stand greatly excelled that of the previous day. The delight and enthusiasm while this charming race was being run knew no bounds. The horses engaged were all in fine condition, or, as the trainers would call it, "at themselves," and, being nearly all of an age, they had to carry top weights. The arrangement of the grounds for this steeple chase excelled anything of the kind ever before planned in America, every jump being in sight from all the stands, the farthest one not being much above a quarter of a mile distant from the spectators. The horses were started in the field behind the judges' stand and ran close to the fence of the inclosure in a westerly direction to the half-mile pole. The first obstacle the horses met was a stone wall. Oysterman, Jr., was the first one over, Lobella second, Bohannon third and Morris last. The second leap was over a fence topped with brush. Oysterman, Jr., showed the way, closely followed by Lobella; Bohannon third. Morris following close up with the others, notwithstanding his rider had broken a surrup. The third jump was a fence at the end of the track, and Bohannon was the first to take the leap, Oysterman, Jr., second, Lobella third, and Morris bringing up the rear. The horses had now coursed all around the lower turn of the field, and coming to the three-quarter pole they met a stone wall, which they all got over like birds on the wing, Bohannon and Oysterman, Jr., head and head. They arose and came down side and side. Lobella third, twenty yards behind, about three lengths in front of Morris. The horses now came up towards the grand stand, where they met a fence, after getting over which they wheeled to the southward and encountered a hedge. Bohannon showed the way, Oysterman, Jr., second, Lobella third and Morris following at a respectable distance. They then turned in a westerly direction and had a leap over a stone wall and a pond of water, which, being near the spectators, elicited shouts of admiration. Bohannon was the first one over by a length, Oysterman second, Lobella third and Morris fourth. The horses then crossed the fractional track, having two leaps over the fences, and getting into the upper field met a formidable stone wall. Before reaching there Bohannon's rider made a great mistake and had to retrace his steps, which threw him far in the rear of all the others. The twelfth leap was over the fence into the track, near the quarter pole, then over the fence, and the fourteenth jump was down the embankment into the outer field beyond the regular track. Oysterman, Jr., had a commanding lead, being over one hundred yards in front of Lobella, Morris third, while Bohannon, by his accident, was very far behind. The next jump was over a hedge, the horses shaping their course easterly; then over a fence, and again over a stone wall. The eighteenth leap was over a fence on the distant field. Oysterman, Jr., was over first, Lobella second, Morris third, while Bohannon was struggling on an eighth of a mile behind. They then crossed the track in a northerly direction, jumping the fence into an inside field. The twentieth jump was into the fractional track, which was followed by another over a fence, into the east section of the inside field; Oysterman leading, Lobella second, Morris third, while the chances of Bohannon seemed entirely gone. Here a hedge had to be surmounted, there a fence and ditch, and the twenty-fourth jump was a stone wall and ditch, the horses running to the westward. They then again wheeled and took the water jump in the centre of the field, the horses' heads pointing to the south. Oysterman, Jr., headed the others the way handsomely, Lobella second, Morris third and Bohannon as before. They then again had a double jump over two fences on either side of the fractional track and over a stone wall; next, wheeling in a westerly direction, they met a fence in the field, which they all flew beautifully over. The thirtieth jump was over a hedge and ditch, the horses running northerly and making a circuit of the inside field. Oysterman, Jr., was still in the van, going in capital style, but he here ran on the wrong side of the flag and had to go back. This, however, did not affect him much. Lobella closed somewhat, but not enough to frighten Oysterman's backers; Morris third and Bohannon last. They now turned in a southeasterly direction and entered a stone wall and ditch, but these obstacles seemed but play for the horses, the jumping was done so well. Then they came to a fence, which they gracefully bounded over, and, the fielding being pretty well over, the horses began to sharpen their pace. The thirty-third jump was over a stone wall, and the thirty-fourth over the fence into the regular track at the half-mile pole. Oysterman, Jr., had a great lead, Lobella second, Bohannon third, Morris having run the wrong way, by which he lost nearly a quarter of a mile. Away they went now for the finish, there being but two more jumps to make, and these hurdles on the track, one about midway of the lower turn and the other on the grand stretch, at the drawgate. Getting fairly into flat work, Oysterman, Jr., made good running, followed by Lobella, who attempted a brush to overtake the leader. Bohannon had no chance, and was pretty well jumped out by the unfortunate mistake and the fast running he had afterwards. As they came to the hurdle on the lower turn Oysterman, Jr., was leading ten lengths, Lobella second, Bohannon two lengths further off. Lobella then ran splendidly, and closed rapidly, and was within five lengths of Oysterman Jr., as he jumped the last hurdle, but she kept up her running to the end. Oysterman, Jr., came in an easy winner by two lengths; Lobella second, eighty yards in front of Bohannon, the latter being one-third of a mile ahead of Morris. Time of the race, 7:54. The following is a summary:

SARATOGA RACES, July 15.—STEEPLE CHASE—For all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; welter weights; $300 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

D. McDaniels entered b. h. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 6 years old, 146 lbs.	1
James Thompson entered br. m. Lobella, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, aged, 143 lbs.	2
O. F. Elwees entered b. h. Bohannon, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 6 years old, 143 lbs.	3
Elliott Gray entered b. h. Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, by Glencoe, 7 years old, 146 lbs.	4

Time, 7:54.

THE SECOND RACE

was for a purse of $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one and three-quarter miles. There were seven starters. These were R. W. Walden's brown horse Climax, by Baltrownie, dam Jewel; A. Buford's bay horse Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam; J. J. O'Fallon's bay mare. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon; Bacon and Holland's bay gelding Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign; John O'Donnell's chestnut horse General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla; Governor Bowie's bay horse Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity; and H. L. Lloyd's bay horse Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star. Climax was the favorite, The Banshee the second choice, then Marion, next Legatee, then General Duke, then Corsican, and Viley the last in favor, and selling very low. The horses were started on the fractional track facing the Grand Stand, and they ran across to the half mile pole, where they entered the regular course, the Duke leading, Climax second, Marion third, Corsican fourth, Legatee fifth, The Banshee sixth and Viley seventh, all of them close together. They ran sharply around the lower turn without changing positions, but coming up the home-stretch some alterations were made. The Duke led past the stand by half a length, Marion second, Climax third, The Banshee fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican sixth and Viley last, the two latter not having the speed to keep within hailing distance of the others. There was no change around the upper turn, except that The Banshee began to work up closer to the leaders. At the quarter pole the Duke led half a length, Marion second, Climax third, The Banshee fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican and Viley sixth and seventh. Going along the backstretch Marion began to quit and fell back; Climax followed suit, and The Banshee ran into second place. The Duke was one length in advance at the half-mile pole, The Banshee second, Climax third, Marion fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican and Viley as before. On the lower turn Legatee passed Marion and challenged Climax. When the horses entered the homestretch the Duke was a length in front of The Banshee, Climax and Legatee side and side, all the others being beaten off. The race up the stretch was highly exciting, the struggle being connued to the Duke, The Banshee and Legatee. The three lapped on each other as they passed under the string, the Duke leading by half a length, The Banshee second, a neck ahead of Legatee, who was three lengths in front of Climax; Marion was a bad fifth, Viley, a worse sixth, Corsican far behind. Time of the race, 3:10½. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one and three-quarter miles.

John O'Donnell entered ch. h. General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla	1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. m. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon	2
Governor Bowie entered b. h. Legatee, dam Levity	3
R. W. Walden entered b. m. Climax, by Baltrownie, dam Jewel	4
A. Buford entered b. h. Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam	5
H. C. Lloyd entered b. h. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Silver Star	6
Bacon & Holland entered b. g. Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam Sovereign	7

Time—3:10½.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $400, three-quarters of a mile. For this there were thirteen starters. These were Mr. Cottrill's chestnut filly Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly; Ward & Cottrill's bay mare Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Hymenia; J. F. Purdy's chestnut filly Tasmania, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross; J. R. Lawrence's bay mare Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute; F. Morris' gray filly by Eclipse, dam Fidelity; R. W. Walden's chestnut horse Metairie. Ky Slocum, dam Katona; C. Littlefield's bay horse Edenton, by Ulverston, dam Amanda; Charles E. Elkin's chestnut horse Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, and the same gentleman's black gelding Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam Rosetta; J. J. O'Fallon's brown mare Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree; A. R. Richards' chestnut gelding Kingrix Excuse, by Kingrix of St. George, dam Betty King; Isaac W. Pennock's bay colt by Norton, dam Rebecca; T. Price and John O'Donnell's brown horse R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. Alta Vela was the first choice of the speculators, selling in some instances against the field. This field, when sold separately, brought about equal prices. The horses were started on the fractional track, and as they bounded away presented a grand appearance. Mr. Cottrill's entries, Cricket and Lady Petry had the best of the start, and took the lead up the fractional track, Metairie third, Alta Vela fourth, the others in a bunch. As they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Cottrill's fillies were still in the lead, with Metairie lapped on them. The latter, on the inside, jumped into a hole close to the fence, where he fell, breaking his back and rolling over on the rider, James Wilson, who was badly injured. When the other horses passed neither Metairie nor rider was able to rise, and a rush was made to ascertain the injury to horse and jockey. Alta Vela, who had been fourth, then took Metairi's place, and soon cut down Cricket, and Lady Petry, taking the lead around the lower turn. Mr. Morris' gray filly by Eclipse then worked her way out of the ruck, and, coming with a rush, passed Lady Petry and challenged Alta Vela for the victory. A most beautiful race between these two fillies up the homestretch ended by Mr. Morris' filly winning by a neck, Lady Petry a good third, Rapture fourth, Edenton fifth, Cricket sixth, Tasamania seventh, R. B. Connolly eighth, Pennock's colt ninth, King's Excuse tenth, Boaster and Jerrold bringing up the rear. The time of the dash was 1:18¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile.

F. Morris entered g. f., by Eclipse, dam Fidelity	1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. m. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree	2
Ward & Cottrill entered b. m. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Hymenia	3
J. R. Lawrence entered b. m. Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute	4
C. Littlefield entered b. h. Edenton, by Ulverston, dam Amanda	5
M. Cottrill entered ch. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly	6
J. F. Purdy entered ch. f. Tasmania, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross	7
John O'Donnell entered br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler	8
I. W. Pennock entered b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca	9
A. R. Richard entered ch. g. King's Excuse, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King	10
C. E. Elkin entered ch. h. Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity	11
C. E. Elkin entered blk. g. Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam Rosetta	12
R. W. Walden entered ch. h. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona	dis.

Time—1:18¾.

ST. GABRIEL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises Last Evening at the School Hall in East Thirty-Sixth Street.

St. Gabriel's Grammar School, which numbers 800 pupils, held its commencement exercises last evening at the school hall in East Thirty-sixth street. There were about 150 persons present in the audience, and among those occupying a prominent position on the platform were the Revs. W. H. Clowly, Gallagan, Conran, S. J.; O'Farrel, St. Peter's; Kimeary, Reverend Director Manhattan Academy; Mr. Kiddle, Superintendent Board of Education, and Messrs. Mulaly, Boyle and Smythe.

Ninety pupils, comprising all the grades of the first class, were present and took part in the exercises. A banner representing "Granuaile weeping over fallen Ireland," with the Genius of America rising through the mists of the sea, was suspended across the hall with the American colors. The programme was rather a lengthy one, consisting of declamations, &c., interspersed with music. An essay by Master D. J. Medlahon, introduced by a couplet from "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," in it was recited the history of Ireland from more than 400 years before Christ down to the late raid at Malone, and it was copiously interspersed with extracts from Davis, Moore and other poets, giving Ireland the credit of civilizing England, which, considering the backward state of that island at the present time, was no great compliment. The finest declamation of the evening was that entitled the "Polish Boy," by Master Charles J. Sulivan, which was encored. The musical part of the programme was finely performed, especially the violin solo by Messrs. J. J. O'Toole and B. J. McCabe, and the choruses from "The Messiah" and "Herman" and the grand chorus "Lauds Zion."

There was a presentation of certificates of merit and of five gold medals, from Sherriff O'Brien; also an award of prizes, consisting of presentation books, with which a large table was loaded.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILWAY.

BOSTON, July 15, 1870.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was held to-day, to consider the question of accepting the acts and resolves passed by the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut. John S. Eldridge, President of the Corporation, presided. Thomas E. Graves, secretary, read a notice issued by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, setting forth that the petition of George Ellis, of New York, Mathew Bolles and Michael Bolles, the corporation is enjoined against accepting any act or resolution of the States of Connecticut or Rhode Island changing or amending the act of incorporation and against issuing new bonds or making more mortgages until further orders from the court, and that a hearing will take place on the subject at nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

After remarks by Mr. Graves, Edward Crane, James S. Whitney and others a committee of nine was appointed to consider and report what measures should be adopted to harmonize the interests of the stockholders and the holders of other indebtedness of the corporation.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15, 1870.

From present indications the contemplated strike of the miners in favor of the Eight Hour law will prove an entire failure. The meetings of associations held in different regions within the past week have failed to harmonize discordant feeling, and although the strike was to have begun to-day nothing of the kind has taken place. The upper Lehigh men are all at work, and the mines in this vicinity are being worked as usual. The Beaver Meadow miners have deferred action on the eight hour question until Tuesday next. This failure to carry out the resolutions of the Grand Council will, no doubt, be the means of a general resumption in the Schuylkill region.

MARTYRED HEROES OF THE RIOT.

Funeral and Burial of One of the Victims Yesterday—Police Preventives Against an Anticipated Riot—Large and Imposing Turnout—Description of the Obsequies.

Francis Woods, another of the victims of the late Elm Park riot, was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 623 East Ninth street. A poor laboring man, having been recently employed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, had his death occurred under ordinary circumstances, saving his widowed wife and fatherless child and a few intimate relatives and friends, there would have been none to honor his lifeless remains; but happening as his death did through the bitter strife of two religious factions, and thus throwing about it the halo of a religious martyrdom, a large number turned out to do reverence to his remains and follow them to their final resting place. The hour fixed for the funeral was two o'clock P. M., but long before this hour the street and vicinity were thronged with people. There were

THE WILDEST RUMORS AFLOAT.

It was rumored that a desperate riot was imminent and that the body would be snatched from the coffin and subjected to such indignities as the fury of an enraged and excited mob might and, doubtless, unrestrained would have visited upon it. Threats of vengeance were freely uttered, and certainly among the crowd were many who looked ready and ripe for any mischief. Happily, in anticipation of the throngs it was known would be assembled in the vicinity, the

MOST AMPLE MEASURES

were taken to prevent any breach of the peace. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, in pursuance of orders from Superintendent Jourdan, detailed his off platoon, consisting of twenty-one men and a reserve of ten additional men, to see that order was preserved. A number of these men were stationed in the street fronting the house, and others placed on posts in the vicinity. Policemen from other precincts were stationed along the intended route of procession.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

were very brief, being conducted in a small front room in the upper story of the tenement house where the deceased lately resided. But few could get into the room, but the narrow and dark passages were compact with people, all anxious to obtain admission, but unable to do so. Two clergymen, Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. McGuire, conducted the services. The former, in the course of his remarks, stated that on a former occasion, while with other Protestants celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, he was nearly killed by an assaulting gang of Catholics, and in the recent riotous attack at Elm Park was among the wounded, though fortunately escaping with slight bruises. The Lord had spared him thus far, but had taken to himself the Christian brother whose death they then mourned. He enjoined that, under the alarming death of the deceased, they should remember that God's hand was in it, and that this was one of his manifold and inscrutable mysterious ways of helping forward the great cause of true Christianity and humanity.

The religious services ended, then were

EXPOSED TO VIEW THE REMAINS.

They were placed in a neat but plain coffin. On the coffin was a simple inscription, giving the name and age of the deceased. The only other decoration was the Orangemen's colors. The face, though there were still visible upon it the cuts and bruises received in his struggle for life on that fatal Tuesday, looked very natural. It took some time to get through with this after portion of the ceremonies, there was such a crush and rush to get a view of the body and the room in which they were lying, so inconvenient of entrance and exit by the large crowd. At length the coffin, the lid having been closed and fastened down, was brought down stairs by the pall bearers and placed in the hearse waiting in the street, to which were attached two horses. Through the skilful management of the police the procession was speedily ranged in its proper order. The summons

ALL PROTESTANTS FALL IN LINE

previous to forming the line of those accompanying the remains on foot was the only intimation given, for, excepting the display of Orangemen's colors, that by any possibility could be construed as likely to excite to tumult the dense throng of lookers-on, most of whom were Catholics, and who filled every vacant space in the street and every doorstep and window, and even the house tops in the vicinity. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Three Hundred Police, in files of four, under command of Superintendent Jourdan and Drill Captain Copeland.

The Hearse.

Two Hundred Processionists, on foot, in double file.

Sixteen Carriages,

Two Hundred more Police, under command of Captain Bennett.

The last police fell in during the route of march, having been previously stationed at intervals along the streets through which the procession was to pass. The procession moved through avenue B to Tenth street, across Tenth street to Third avenue, down Third avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Catharine street, through Catharine street to the ferry, and, crossing the ferry, thence direct to the place of

INTERMENT AT GREENWOOD.

All along the route thousands gathered to see the procession pass, but the utmost quiet and order prevailed, a result, doubtless, to be attributed to the large and formidable police escort. On the Brooklyn side a police escort accompanied the remains the rest of the way, and, by their presence, preserving order to the final close of the obsequies at the final resting place of the deceased. The only

ARRESTS MADE

were before the procession started. In Ninth street three men, who it is stated belong to the gang of of laborers on the Boulevard, became quite noisy and demonstrative in their talk, and the result was their arrest by roundsman Irwin, of the Seventeenth precinct, and their conveyance to the Seventeenth precinct station house, where they were locked up to await an examination before a police magistrate. The prisoners gave their names as John Halpin, Michael Dillon and James Downing.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

A Warlike Man With a Curious Name Searching for Orangemen and the Result.

One of those cases which from time to time come up in police courts, and to understand which it would take one of the wise men of the East, came before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. So complicated was it that it is doubtful even if the well-balanced judgment of the Justice comprehended the case after a thorough investigation.

Stephen K. Hogeboom was arraigned charged with anti-Orange principles, inasmuch as he went up to Patrick Tighe, who was digging a sewer in Sixty-ninth street, and asked him if he was an Orangeman or if there were any at work there. Pat was not, of course, an A. P. A., and told the fellow with the long name so, when that young gentleman, who pretended that he was drunk, took up a pick which was lying close by and threatened with it to do Pat bodily harm. He thought better, however, of such an intention, and throwing down the pick walked off to a short distance, where he fired on John Murphy, the foreman over the work. This was the evidence for the prosecution in substance as it was developed on the investigation. The evidence for the defence followed, which consisted simply of the prisoner's statement. Mr. Nathan Nesbit appeared for the prisoner. To those who knew Mr. Nesbit, who is himself a member of the American Protestant Association, or Orange organization, the fact of his appearing to defend the man who, if the evidence for the prosecution be true, thirsted for the blood of an Orangeman, does not look very well for him, and every A. P. A. should know it. The prisoner said that he was only scouring out his revolver and saw no one whatever, much less to fire at any person. He was committed without bail the answer. This will, it is hoped, be a warning to others equally inclined to spill Orange blood or Catholic either. Hogeboom said his people for generations back have been Americans, and that his name is English, and that it was from England his ancestors came here. He is also a Protestant.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RECEPTION.

One of those most refreshing entertainments took place Thursday evening, in Primary School No. 32, at Fort Washington, and of which Miss Annie T. Morrissey is principal, consisting of readings, recitations, tableaux and choruses. This school is situated on the road to Inwood and midway between Kingsbridge and Carmansville, and is quite suburban in its location. The best features of the entertainment were:—Song, "Driven from Home," by Miss C. Phillips; a duet, "Little Nell," by two sweet little children, Misses Ryer and McGill, aged respectively five and six years, and reading by Miss McDonald. The tableaux were neatly done. Mr. John Stratton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Twelfth ard, presided, and among others present were Messrs. Charles Place, Andrew Smith and P. Duncan, trustees; Inspector Hosea B. Perkins, Lawson N. Fuller and others. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair and highly gratifying to the parents of the scholars and others who were present.

AN INSANE MAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

William H. Dobbs, for many years a resident of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, was removed to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum about a week since, as he had of late evinced symptoms of insanity. While in that institution, on Thursday afternoon, he procured some sharp instrument, with which he cut his throat, producing death in a short time. Deceased was about sixty years old.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Start, as Reported in England.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, July 5.]

The yachts Cambria and Dauntless were got off on their race across the Atlantic, from Daunt's Rock, Cork, at twenty minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Both yachts were under main and foresails and jibs, the Cambria carrying in addition her gaftopsail. The wind was W. S. W., blowing fresh.

At the start the Cambria was placed at about a cable's length on the weather quarter of the American, which conceited this advantage.

Both vessels went off on the starboard tack, the Dauntless rapidly drawing ahead, and in a few minutes obtained a clear lead, the Cambria sailing rather badly. In a few minutes the latter began to improve her position, but the Dauntless still held the lead, but made much leeway and showed some inferiority in weatherly qualities.

After twenty minutes sailing the Cambria went round beautifully on the port tack, making a long stretch in toward land.

The Dauntless continued on the starboard tack for five or ten minutes longer, and then followed the English yacht, but lost much way, going round slowly. The weather now became exceedingly thick and it was difficult to see the positions of the boats clearly.

When the Cambria went round again and crossed the Dauntless the latter was about a cable to leeward, much in the same position she had occupied at the start.

So far the Dauntless exhibited superior speed and the Cambria better weatherly qualities. Both were about four and a half points on the wind when disappearing.

About seventy yachts, French, English and Irish, witnessed the start.

[From the Manchester Examiner, July 5.]

The Cambria and Dauntless started yesterday afternoon at two minutes to four, from a mile to the seaward of Daunt's Rock, Queenstown.

The Cambria was to windward.

The Dauntless was very slow in setting her fore canvass, and the Cambria shot ahead at first.

Both were bending southwest. The wind was from the west-southwest.

Iris's Sympathy with the American—Mr. Bennett and the Herald.

[From the Cork Daily Herald, July 2.]

As the time approaches for the great international yacht race the interest in the event increases, and it is almost needless to mention that the popular sympathies are on the side of the American craft. Our readers are aware that she is owned by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York. He is the only son of James Gordon Bennett, the well known founder, proprietor and manager of the NEW YORK HERALD, perhaps the most lucrative newspaper property in the world. Its success has been solely founded on the extraordinary sagacity and enterprise of the elder Mr. Bennett. In early life he emigrated from Scotland, his native country, for America, preferring to face the world and

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Figtail Cordwainers in Massachusetts—All of Them Successfully Employed—The Backbone of Crispinism Beginning to Crack—The Orientals Becoming Yankeeized—Mrs. Lane Again on the Rampage.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 14, 1870.

There is scarcely a fraction of the interest and excitement here now about the Chinese shoemakers that there is in other sections of the country. The injudicious Crispins and workingmen, excited by a few unprincipled demagogues, together with a few restless members of Congress of like kin, continue, of course, to harangue about the Orientals and the dangers which their presence foreshadows to this happy land; but during all this time these foreigners from the Flowery Kingdom who have been the cause of so much confusion are wholly indifferent to the outside hubbub and are industriously engaged in applying themselves faithfully to the art which they came here to learn and master. Every one of the seventy-five Celestials brought here by Mr. Sampson are now at work in his shop, and two-thirds of the number are so proficient in their respective departments that they require no instructor s or overseers. The experiment, therefore, of applying John Chinaman profitably to the various mechanical industries of the country is a success amply assured.

THE CRISPINS DISCOURAGED AND DISORGANIZED.

The remarkable aptitude with which the Chinese have taken to their work has disappointed the revolting Knights of St. Crispin, and there is no longer any of that defiant braggadocio which was so plentiful when the Orientals first arrived. The other manufacturers, while they have not yet declared themselves favorable either to the theory or practice of Mr. Sampson in getting help from abroad, are nevertheless united with him in refusing employment to Crispins, and thus contributing their share in a manner no less powerful towards the breaking up of that organization. I have conversed to-day with several Crispins who are now sufferers by the failure of their combination to control the manufacturers, and have found them almost universally sick of the whole movement. During their two months' idleness they have not only exhausted all the funds they had previously acquired, but they have run so largely in debt that their credit is nearly used up, and in this unfortunate and painful dilemma they find little, if any, sympathy from the public. The story has been proclaimed time and t me again that the Crispins were powerful and wealthy, but I have good reasons for believing that the numerical strength of the order has not only been greatly overestimated, but that its treasury is but little better than bankrupt. The order here, at the real seat of war, where funds would have been first supplied if they could have been had, has been all along and is now in a terribly poverty-stricken condition. During the whole period of their idleness the funds furnished by the Grand Treasurer have secured only five dollars to each of the idle and suffering men for the support of themselves and their families. For three or four days they have been expecting remittances, but the mails have brought nothing but promises, and as a consequence the men, beginning to see their folly, are becoming discouraged, and not a few of them express their indignation and despair in terms quite as emphatic as they are elegant.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AND REFINEMENT AMONG THE CHINAMEN.

The Orientals are rapidly falling into American manners and customs, as they exist in this town. They venture out on the streets in squads of a dozen or so, and their presence is becoming so common as to excite very little attention. Last Sabbath a number of those who have studied something of the English language attended the Congregational church, and after the sermon they formed themselves into a Sunday school class. The next step towards Yankeeizing them will be an evening school, which will be started as soon as the heated season is over. They take readily to all efforts made towards enlightenment, and are highly pleased with any attention that may be bestowed upon them by the natives. Ar Some and Ar Loo are of a somewhat musical turn of mind, and their attempts at rendering "Shoo, Fly," are highly amusing. They get the words easily enough, but the air would do as well for "God Save the Queen" or "Captain Jinks."

EMMA LANE AND CELESTIALS.

Mrs. Emma Lane, of Boston, was here last week. During her sojourn she made a brief visit to Mr. Sampson's manufactory, and, as she says, was very kindly received, but he would not allow her in the workroom where the Celestials were employed. In the evening she got up an outdoor mass meeting upon a hill at the upper end of the town, and her sharp, piercing voice made the hills of Greylock and Hoosac echo with maledictions upon Sampson and the whole race of American capitalists and manufacturers. I dare not say she was mad after her contradiction of my description of her temper exhibited at the Tremont Temple meeting, in Boston, but I cannot refrain from saying that she meant every word she said, and that her remarks seemed to be inspired by the fact that Mr. Sampson does not manage his business as she would like to have him. The meeting was not very large, but the enthusiasm over Emma's earnest speech was very liberally expressed.

THE TOUR OF THE SEVENTH.

Arrival and Reception at Cape May—Grand Ball at the Stockton House.

CAPE MAY, July 16, 1870.

Footsore and weary of the fatiguing marches and exhausting festivities which the good citizens of the City of Brotherly Love favored them with, the Seventh shook the dust of Philadelphia from their feet and took their departure for Cape May last night. The cars did not get out of the depot until after eleven o'clock, and the regiment did not reach Cape May until two o'clock this morning. The moon was shining brightly as the men fell into line on their arrival, and as the companies took up their line of march they were greeted with the heartiest of cheers from the crowds which lined the streets. The reception was a magnificent affair, and one long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to witness it. At the very entrance to the depot there was a splendid piece of fireworks, with the word "Welcome" in letters of fire; and while the regiment was forming on the platform rockets shot up into the air from a dozen different points. The march through the streets was a grand ovation, and the scenes so wierd and strange that it reminded one forcibly of the story of the "Guard s of the Night" in the old tale of "The Haunted Castle." At given distances along the route men were stationed with red, white and blue torchlights, and the open grounds at Congress Hall were brilliantly lighted up with varicolored Roman candles. The regiment passed through the grounds and the hotel to the adjoining street. From this point to the Stockton House almost every dwelling was illuminated, and the streets were one blaze of dazzling light. As the regiment drew up in front of the Stockton House the hundreds of guests of the various hotels who had assembled to greet it cheered again and again, and as the men came to order arms a magnificent piece of firework, consisting of the national flag and the words "Welcome Seventh Regiment," was let off amid the repeated huzzas of the multitude.

Bright and early this morning the boys were up enjoying the surf, and during the forenoon killed time in the agreeable task of getting acquainted with all the pretty damsels they could prevail upon to talk sweet nonsense or anything else that served to while away the hours pleasantly. As is usual with the boys of the seventh, in such highly laudable attempts success crowned their efforts, and before the drums beat for the evening parade the ladies and gentlemen were as comfortable in each other's company as though they had been old acquaintances.

The dress parade took place about four o'clock, in front of the Stockton House. The men left their quarters at the Stockton House, company front, and on reaching the grounds the parade was at once begun. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous day's travelling and marching, the parade was a splendid one, and the regiment never looked better. The way the boys handled their pieces in the manual could not have been surpassed even by the West Point cadets, and it is needless to state that the guests of the hotels who had assembled to witness the display were highly delighted with it. At half-past five o'clock the regiment was reviewed by General Meade, on the lawn in front of Congress Hall.

The ball at the Stockton House this evening was a grand success in every aspect. The large dining hall of the hotel was used for the occasion, and, notwithstanding its great size, was barely large enough to accommodate all those who took part in the dancing. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and around the walls were hung in oil colors the arms and mottoes of all the States in the Union. Of course the members of the Seventh were the favored ones of the lords of creation present, and individuals who were not in uniform were rather in the background all the evening. There were among the ladies in attendance a goodly number of New York belles, and Philadelphia contributed her share of female loveliness to add to the scene. Some of the dresses and toilets were superb, and the display of diamonds was positively dazzling. Colonel Fisk and his staff omcers were present in all the glory of their gorgeous uniforms. Of course the Colonel was a big sensation and attracted universal attention.

The regiment will leave for home to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and will arrive in New York at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be escorted to the armory in Seventh street by the Seventy-first.

THE QUARANTINE QUARREL.

An Excursion to Perth Amboy and its Results—Looking Out for Violators of the Law.

Yesterday morning Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer, was informed that the brig Typhone, from Rio Janeiro, had been ordered away from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by the Health Officer of that port, on account of the yellow fever breaking out on board of her, and that she had begun to discharge her cargo upon the Staten Island shore, very much to the consternation of the inhabitants of that locality. Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence Sergeant Paret, of the Quarantine Police, was despatched on board the tugboat, Andrew Fletcher, to ascertain the truth of the report, and if necessary, to take the vessel in tow and remove her to the lower bay or some other place of safety. She was found by the Sergeant near the position stated to the Quarantine authorities; but on going alongside of her the party on board the Fletcher were met by Deputy Collector Coddington, of Perth Amboy, who at once informed them that there was no truth whatever in the yellow fever story, and that the vessel had never been beyond his jurisdiction. Sergeant Paret subsequently visited Dr. Andrews, the veteran Health Officer of the port, and was reassured by him that there had not been the slightest symptom of yellow fever on board the Typhone, and that even should such a thing have been the case he would not have allowed her to go outside of his port. Under the circumstances the Sergeant, of course, did not molest the vessel, but returned to Upper Quarantine, where he arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rates for Lighterage, Stevedering and Cooperage.

The following are the rates fixed and confirmed as Quarantine charges under the laws of 1870, at the recent session of the Commissioners of Quarantine, in conjunction with the Health Officer, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the President of the Board of Aldermen of New York:—

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 75	Logwood—Ton	$1 50
Tierce	0 53	Hemp—Bale	0 40
Box	0 30	Coffee—Bag	0 12
Barrel	0 22½	Flour—Barrel	0 11½
Molasses—Hogshead	0 75	Hides (dry)—Each	0 07
Tierce	0 53	Hides (green)—Each	0 07
Barrel	0 22½	Rice—Tierce	0 60
Cigars, M	0 10	Wool—Bale	0 60
Tobacco—Hogshead	1 50	Rice—Tierce	0 45¾
Bale	0 23¾	Rice—Barrel	0 10

STEVEDORAGE.

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 50	Cotton—Bale	$0 25
Tierce	0 28	Wool—Bale	0 30
Box	0 15	Coffee—Bag	0 04
Barrel	0 13	Hide (green)—M	25 00
Molasses—Hogshead	0 55	Dry—M	25 00
Tierce	0 28	Logwood—Ton	1 25
Barrel	0 14	Flour—Barrel	0 06
Tobacco—Hogshead	0 50	Hemp—Barrel	0 04
Bale	0 06	Rice—Tierce	0 35
Box	0 05		

COOPERAGE.

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 60	Molasses—Hogshead	$ 50
Hoops	0 10	Bunging	0 07
Staves	0 03	Extra bungs	0 04
Sugar, in boxes	0 15	Empty hogsheads	each 4 50
Straps	0 08		

For merchandise not enumerated, in the same ratio, namely:—Merchandise subject to an obligatory quarantine 100 per cent above the ordinary harbor rates; merchandise subject to an optional quarantine, fifty per cent above the ordinary harbor rates; merchandise exempt from quarantine, twenty-five per cent above the ordinary harbor rates.

N. B.—For classification of merchandise see section 12 Quarantine laws. May be obtained at the office of the Commissioners of Quarantine, No. 2 Exchange court.

The following were the charges under the laws of 1869:—

LIGHTERAGE FROM UPPER BAY.

Sugar—Hogshead	$1 10	Tobacco—Bale	$0 30
Tierce	0 80	Logwood—Ton	2 50
Box	0 40	Hemp—Bale	0 30
Barrel	0 25	Coffee—Bag	0 12½
Molasses—Hogshead	1 10	Flour—Barrel	0 08
Tierce	0 80	Hides (dry)—each	0 05
Barrel	0 40	Green	0 05
Cigars, M	0 10	Cotton—Bale	0 70
Tobacco—hogshead	3 00		

For articles not enumerated double the customary city rates may be charged.

QUARANTINE STEVEDORES.

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 50	Tobacco—Box	$0 03
Tierce	0 31	Cotton—Bale	0 27
Box	0 19	Wool—Bale	0 35
Barrel	0 15	Coffee—Bag	0 03
Molasses—Hogshead	0 60	Hides (green)—M	25 00
Tierce	0 31	Dry	27 50
Barrel	0 18	Logwood—Ton	1 25
Tobacco—Hogshead	0 61	Flour—Barrel	0 06
Bale	0 07	Resin—Barrel	0 10

For articles not enumerated double the customary city rates may be charged.

QUARANTINE COOPERS—FOR EACH ARTICLE COOPERED.

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 40	Molasses—Hogshead	$0 50
Hoops	0 12	Bunging	0 08
Staves	0 08	Extra Bungs	0 04
Sugar—in boxes	0 10	Empty hogsheads, each	4 50
Straps	0 10		

For articles not enumerated double the customary city rates may be charged.

IMPORTANT POLICE TRIALS.

A Policeman Stands By and Sees a Man Robbed—Irregularities in the Thirty-first Precinct—Serious Charges Against Officer Lockwood.

Commissioner Bosworth yesterday heard evidence against officers of the force.

Roundsman Brothers and officers William Coughlin and Edward Tehan, Thirty-first precinct, were charged by Charles Erfert, residing corner of Sixty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, with improper conduct. From the evidence it appeared that, on the night of the Fourth of July, two roughs, named Carroll and McArthur, entered Mr. Erfert's house, commenced an assault upon his wife, when Erfert ran in, and seizing McArthur, brought him to grass. Carroll attacked one of Erfert's neighbors who came to his assistance. Finally the ruffians were overcome, and Erfert retired to his house to replace a shirt that had been badly torn in the melée. The officers came up after the affray and arrested both Erfert and McArthur and locked them up. Mr. Felix, who went to Erfert's assistance and was beaten by Carroll, demanded his arrest, but the police would not arrest him. The complainant, who is a Son of Temperance, was charged before the desk with being drunk and disorderly, and on this charge was locked up all night. A number of his brother Sons of Temperance who saw the fight swore he was sober. The case is a bad one for the officers, who deserve punishment.

Officer Tyce, of the Fourth precinct, was tried on a very grave charge. From the evidence of Sergeant Christie it appears that on the 4th of July 4 Christie, in Chatham street, saw a man lying drunk in the gutter and another approach him, lift him up, stand him against a post and rob him of his pocketbook and contents. At that time Tyce stood within fifteen feet of the parties, and made no effort to arrest the offender. Sergeant Christie immediately arrested the robber, and caused his conviction.

Officer Lockwood, formerly of the Twenty-seventh, but recently transferred to the Sixteenth, was tried upon two grave charges. The first was made by Patrick Tracy, who claims to be a watchman at the North River Bank. Tracy charges that Lockwood ordered him away from the bank, and when he refused to go clubbed him severely. He showed his arms, which were horribly discolored, as proof of his charge. Lockwood produced a witness who testified that on the night in question Tracy was quite intoxicated, and Lockwood swore that he was so drunk he fell off the stairs leading to the Elevated Railroad and sustained the injuries.

The second charge was one ofintoxication, preferred by Captain Speight. Sergeant Cherry swore that about ten A. M. on the 7th some citizens came into the Twenty-seventh precinct station house and reported that an officer was down one of the streets acting in a drunken and disorderderly manner. He sent out the roundsman for him, and a few minutes after Lockwood came in with a prisoner, against whom he preferred a charge of intoxication; Lockwood, in his opinion, was much more drunk than the accused. The roundsman corroborated this testimony. Captain Speight swore he was so drunk they could not send the case to court until after Lockwood had slept off his intoxication. Lockwood's excuse was that Police Surgeon Andrews had advised him to take stimulants, and he had taken but one drink some hours before. All the witnesses testified as to the energy and good conduct of the accused in the past. This is the officer against whom so many combinations have been formed by First ward rougns to accomplish his dismissal.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The carpenter shop of Joseph Webb, at the corner of Atlantic and Nostrand avenues, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $1,000.

Annie Taylor, the little girl who was so terribly burned by the fire at No. 17 Garrison street on Thursday night, died yesterday.

The carpenter shop of Samuel Goodsell, in Henry street, near Congress, was broken into on Thursday night and robbed of a quantity of carpenter's tools.

Two men entered the residence of Mr. Holden, at the corner of Sixtieth street and Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, and stole a trunk containing valuable clothing. They placed it in a wagon, which they had at the door, and drove off.

Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor John Van Voorhies was the victim of an inhuman assault yesterday afternoon in the Fifth ward. His assailants are supposed to be illicit whiskey distillers, whom Mr. Voorhies was looking after. He was found bleeding and in an insensible condition at the corner of York and Gold streets by officer Bedel, of the Second precinct. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

A sad case of drowning occurred near Port Jervis on Wednesday evening. Several gentlemen were bathing in the river opposite Matamoras when one of their number, a German named Charles Eisenhuth, venturing too far out in the stream, was seized with cramps and, despite his cries for help, was drowned before his companions could reach him. The body was recovered in a short time after and conveyed to his home in Matamoras, where an inquest was held. Deceased was highly respected, was aged thirty-two years and leaves a wife and two children. This is the third case of drowning in that vicinity within a few days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, July 15—6 P. M.

The important events now transpiring in Europe have had a further interesting reflection in the course of values in Wall street to-day, illustrating the close sympathy which exists between the great nations of modern times. Although remote from the scene of the crisis which overhangs Europe Wall street was almost as deeply interested as London, Paris or Frankfort in the development of the drama in which France and Prussia are playing the principal *rôles*.

GOLD 116¾.

Of the immediate effect of the formal declaration of war between the two countries the advance of gold to-day from 114 to 116¾ is the index of the change wrought in the financial situation on this side of the Atlantic. The latter point was not reached without many intermediate fluctuations. The news that war had been actually declared was not made known until far in the day, and even then was discredited for the reason that a Paris telegram announced, truthfully or otherwise, a sudden recovery in rentes. It remains to be seen, however, whether the existence of a state of war such as we may look for in the immediate future will continue to advance the premium on gold. The fact has been already discounted in Wall street, for the carrying rate to-day shows that the speculators who have bought in anticipation of war comprise almost all the dealers in the precious metals. The Gold Room is now composed of a harmonious community of "bulls," who are no longer desirous of buying, but of selling. The danger of holding gold in such a situation is only too evident. The ostensible reason of the advance is that our national securities abroad may be sent home. The government market here has declined not through any depreciation of the intrinsic value of our bonds, but because the market price is forced down by the sudden effort to realize upon them. Instead of our bonds having really depreciated they are really more valua le now that French rentes and Prussian funds are depressed by the war. The reaction at no distant day is inevitable. A long war in Europe will heighten the value of our bonds held abroad by rendering them the only safe investment for the timid capital of the Old World. Gold on the present news has risen only a few per cent, and its further advance will be all the slower for the reason that its higher price makes a ready market for our exports, especially as breadstuffs abroad are also advancing. The vigor of our domestic industries and the financial soundness of our government will yet triumph over the influences which for the present are advancing gold beyond its reasonable value. The danger of buying gold is that it is impossible to tell how soon these influences will cease to operate and the tide turn sharply around.

A BREAK IN STOCKS.

The stock market opened with a sensitive feeling after the decline of the previous day. The speculative mood, by one of those curious freaks not infrequent in Wall street, had drifted into the belief that stocks were for sale as gold advanced. Hence the eyes of the Long Room were constantly fixed upon the gold dial, and values moved counter to the changes there indicated. Hence, as gold rose stocks fell, and the "bulls" found it impossible until late in the day, when their efforts met with more success, to check the movement. The feeling interpreted in another form was, that as our paper money declined in value stocks also declined. The consequence of this sympathy was a decline for the active shares of from one to four per cent, the market at times being on the verge of a panic. Toward the close, however, and midway of the highest stage of gold, prices rallied and when gold was at its best figure stocks were up between one and two per cent from the lowest point. Whether this recovery was the covering of the "shorts" or a legitimate reaction the future must determine. The success which has attended the "bears," who sold in the face of the strongly "bullish" aspect which the market presented a few weeks since, so elated them that a wide-spread "short" interest had been formed. As to the future of the market the street is still greatly divided. The "bulls" point to the fact that in 1866, during the Prusso-Austrian war, stocks first declined and then suddenly advanced. The "bears" on the other hand refer to the Franco-Austrian war of 1859 when the depression in stocks carried them down ten to forty per cent. It is true that the country has been greatly developed since 1859 and that we have a volume of paper money which is now immensely larger than then. It was this fact which prevente', in 1866, a repetition of 1859. It remains to be seen, however, whether, with such an active money market as must follow a war in these days, with the industries of the whole country aroused to supply Europe with supplies of all kinds, a serious blow might not be dealt to such securities as are now floated above their real worth by the abundance of money in the Wall street coffers.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

The agitation arising out of the war news produced some little uneasiness on the part of money lenders, and the rate on call showed a tendency to higher figures. The stock houses, as a rule, paid five per cent, and in some exceptional instances six, but the government dealers were freely supplied at four to five per cent. The fall in prices at the Stock Exchange has necessitated the freshening of margins, but the activity arising from this cause was overcome by large realizations, which brought money lenders on the street in the afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRM.

The foreign exchange market was inactive, owing to the expected interruption to some of the transatlantic lines of steamers. There were no quotable rates for other than sterling and franc bills, which were firm at the rates previously quoted. In this connection it is impossible to estimate as yet the shipment of specie by to-morrow's steamers. The German lines had a large quantity engaged, but what disposition will be made of it pending the present crisis cannot be easily determined. It is said the amount ready to go is between $1,500,000 and $1,800,000.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

Contrasted with the sharp decline in stocks and the advance in gold the government bond list was strong, prices receding only a half to three-quarters per cent, despite a generally bearish feeling and a dread that with the war in Europe there will be large amounts sent home for realization. It is curious, however, that the sales on this account by the foreign bankers have been made more through an anticipation that such would be the result than from an actual occurrence of what they expected. The actual orders from abroad to sell bonds held there have been so far limited to a trifling amount. The foreign bankers, in their first inference of the effect of war abroad, have sold more bonds here than were ordered to be sold, and so have unnaturally depressed the market by speculative sales. The quotations of American government bonds in London to-day have been flatteringly strong as compared with other securities there dealt in. Had there been anything like a general movement to realize upon them gold would have advanced to figures many per cent higher than the highest reached to-day. The following were the final street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 113 a 113¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 113¾ a 114; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 114; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109 a 109¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109 a 109¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 103 a 108½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108¼ a 108½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108¾ a 108¾; do. ten-fortics, registered, 107 a 107½; do. do., coupon, 107 a 107½.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS DULL.

The diversion of interest to the Gold Room and Stock Exchange rendered the market for the Southern State bonds very dull. The only dealings of any amount were in the Tennessees and North Carolinas. The former were steady for the old bonds but weak and irregular for the new, which declined to 64 at the second call, but subsequently rallied to 65. The North Carolinas were especially weak in the special tax issues, which sold at 24. The general list was heavy but hardly lower. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do. new, 65 a 65½; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 68; do. new, 67 a 68; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 92½ a 93; North Carolina ex coupon, 51 a 51½; do. new, 31 a 32; do. special tax, 24 a 24½; Missouri sixes, 91 a 91½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91½; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 74; do. new, 70 a 71; do. levee sixes, 73 a 74; do. do. eights, 90 a 91; Alabama fives, 73 a 75; do. eights, 100 a 101; South Carolina sixes, 85 a 88; do. new, July, 78 a 79; do. do., October, 79 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 75 a 76.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices at the last sesion of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 67¾; Consolidation Coal, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 34 a 34½; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 6¾ a 7; do. preferred, 12; Pacific Mail, 33½ a 33¾; Adams Express, 67 a 67½; Wells-Fargo Express, 15 a 15¾; American Express, 44; United States Express, 45¼ a 45¾; New York Central consolidated, 95¾ a 95¾; do. scrip, 90 a 90¼; Harlem, 134 a 134½; Erie, 22¾ bid; Reading, 96¾ a a 96¾; Michigan Central, 119 a 119¼; Lake Shore, 97¾ a 98; Illinois Central, 137½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105 a 105¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 81¾ a 81¾; do. preferred, 86 a 86¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 82 a 83; Rock Island, 110¼ a 110¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 62¼ a 62¾; do. preferred, 78 a 78½; Toledo and Wabash, 50¾; Fort Wayne, 94 a 95; Ohio and Mississippi, 34 a 34½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 105¼; New Jersey Central, 100 a 102½; Chicago and Alton, 116 a 116½; Morris and Essex, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 115 a 115¾; do. preferred, 115 a 113½; Iron Mountain, 48½ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¼ a 19¾.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices to-day for the leading speculative shares:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central (consolidated)	97	95
New York Central (scrip)	91¾	90
Harlem	134	134
Erie	22¾	22¼
Reading	101¼	96¾
Lake Shore	99¼	97¾
Wabash	52	49½
Pittsburg	107½	105
Northwestern	82¼	79¾
Northwestern preferred	87	86
Rock Island	112¾	109¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	64¾	62
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	79¾	77¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	33¾
New Jersey Central	103½	101¾
Western Union	34¾	34
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The chief fluctuations in the price of gold are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114¾	2 P. M.	115¾
10:15 A. M.	115¼	3 P. M.	115¼
10:30 A. M.	114¾	3:30 P. M.	115
11 A. M.	114¼	3:50 P. M.	114¾
11:44 A. M.	114¾	4 P. M.	115¼
11:59 A. M.	114¾	4:15 P. M.	115¾
12 M.	114¾	5 P. M.	116
1 P. M.	115	5:55 P. M.	116¾
1:20 P. M.	115¾	6 P. M.	116¾ a 116¾

Holders of gold paid from 3 to 6¾ per cent to have their balances carried. In exceptional instances the rate was flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$107,452,000
Gold balances	1,902,794
Currency balances	2,214,254

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$606,180
Gold payments	304,092
Gold balance	72,811,851
Currency receipts	551,685
Currency payments	2,353,513
Currency balance	1,430,003
Customs	470,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 15—10:15 A. M.

$2000 U S 6's, '81, c	114¾	300 shs N Y C & H R	98½
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	109¾	200 do b cash	98¾
50000 do s15	109¾	600 do	98¾
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	109¾	200 do	98¾
10000 do	109¾	200 do	98¾
4000 US 5-20, r, '67	109	100 do	98¾
95000 US 5-20, c, '67	109	10000 N Y C & H R cts	91¾
1000 do	109¼	10000 do	91¾
45000 do s3	108¾	10000 do bet call	91¾
12000 US 5-20, c, '68	109¼	10000 do	91¾
16000 Tenn 6's, n	65½	20000 do	91¾
10000 do	65¾	500 Erie R	22¾
14000 do	65¾	500 Harlem RR	134
10000 do s30	65¾	400 do	137
4000 do	65¾	600 Reading RR	96¾
15000 N Car 6's, o	24¾	500 do bet call	96¾
15000 N Car 6's, sp tax	24¾	200 do	96¾
15000 do	24¾	100 Panama RR b c	94
2000 do	24¾	10 L S & M S R	69¾
1000 S C 6's, p Jan & J'y	78¾	200 do	69¾
5000 La 7's, Fen bds	80¾	400 do b c	69¾
1000 No 6's H & S Jos	91	100 Mich Cen RR	119¾
3000 Ark 7's, to L R & Ft Smith RR Co	75¾	100 do	119¾
500 Cleve & Pitts	86	500 Cleve & Pitts	107¾
2000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	97	300 do	107¾
1000 Erie 6th mtg	93¾	100 do	107¾
5000 U Pac RR 1st	81½	100 Chic & N W R	83
3000 do	82¾	200 Chi & N W R pf	87
2000 Chi & N W c b	83	300 do	86¾
1000 Chic & N W 2d	85¼	200 do	87
1000 Gt West 1st m, '88	90¾	100 C, C, C & I R R	111¾
2000 C & R I & P R 7's	95¾	900 Chic & Rock I R R	111¾
4000 N No 1st m b	85	800 do	111¾
5000 Ohio & Miss 5's	80¾	200 do	111¾
8000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	76¾	100 do b c	111¾
20 shs Am Ex Bank	115	500 Mil & St P R R	64¾
100 Wells-Fargo Co	67¾	300 do	64
100 West U Tel	34¾	400 Mil & St P pref	79¾
200 Pacific Mail SS	33¾	200 do b3	79¾
100 do b c	33¾	200 Ohio & Miss RR	34¾
100 do	33¾	100 Canada Co	105
300 do	33¾	200 Mor & Ess RR	89¾
100 Con C of Md b c	29	40 do	89¾
200 Adams Ex	67¾	120 do b c	89¾
100 do	67¾	300 Bost, Hartf & Erie RR	8¾
50 Wells-Fargo Ex sep	32¾	100 H & St Jo R R	114
202 Am Mer U Ex b c	44¾	100 Col, C & I C RR	19¾
100 U S Express	46¾	300 do	19¾

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$5000 US 5-20's, '81, c	114¾	$5000 U S 5-20, c, '67	108¾
5000 do	114	20000 do b3	109¾
50000 US 5-20, c, '65	109¼	25000 do	109¾
30000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	108¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$15000 Tenn 6's, ex c	66¾	400 shs Reading R	98
2000 Tenn 6's, n	64¾	600 do	98¼
80000 do	64	200 Mich Cen RR	119
500 do s5	64¾	100 L S & M S RR	97¾
20000 do s30	65¾	250 do	97¾
19000 N Car 6's, old bds	51	300 do	98
1000 N C Fund act '68	53	900 do	97¾
1000 Mo 6's, 1886 J & J	91	200 do b c	97¾
50 shs Canton Co	67¾	400 do	97¾
10 West U Tel	34¼	200 do	98
100 do	34	800 do	98¾
100 Mariposa pref	12	300 do	98¾
100 Pacific Mail SS Co	33¼	700 do	98¾
100 do	33¼	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	105¾
100 do c	33¾	200 do	105¾
100 Adams Ex	67	200 do b c	105¾
50 Wells-Fargo Ex	15	100 Chi & N W	83¾
12 Am Mer Un Ex	44¾	100 do	79¾
100 do	44	100 do s30	77
100 U States Ex	45¾	100 do	80
100 N Y Gen & R	65¼	100 do	81
100 do b c	65	100 do	81¾
100 do	65¼	100 do	81¾
100 do	65¾	400 Chic & N W pref	86¾
200 do	65¾	50 N J Central RR	103
100 do	65¾	400 C & R I RR	110¾
200 do	65¾	500 do b c	110¾
200 do	65¾	100 Mil & St Paul RR	62
500 N Y C & R R b c	90	100 do	62¾
10000 do	90¼	400 do	62¾
10000 do	90¼	100 Mil & St Paul pf	78
20000 do	90¾	100 do	78¾
600 Harlem RR	135¾	100 do	78¾
400 do	135¾	100 do	78¾
100 do	135¾	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	50½
200 Erie R	22¾	400 do	50¾
200 Reading RR	96¾	100 Chic & Alton	116¾
200 do	96¾	200 Ohio & Miss RR	33¾
200 do	96¾	800 do	34
200 do	96¾	1000 do	34¼
200 do	96¾	200 Pitts, F W & C pfd	94¾
200 do c	96¾	200 Del, Lack & W	105
200 do b c	96¾	100 do	105¾
1500 do	97	100 St L & I M R R	35
500 do	97¼	100 C, C & I C RR	19¾
2000 do	97¾	800 do	19¾
400 do c	97¾		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Six o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	34¼ a 34¾	Northwestern	83 a 83¾
Pacific Mail	33¾ a 33¾	N Western pref	86¼ a 86¾
N Y Central con	95¾ a 95¾	Rock Island	111¾ a 111¾
N Y Cen scrip	90¾ a 90¾	R Paul	62¾ a 62¾
Harlem	135 a 136	St Paul pf	78¾ a 78¾
Erie	22¾ a 23	Wabash	50¾ a 51
Reading	96¾ a 96¾	Ohio & Miss	34¼ a 34¾
Lake Shore	98¾ a 98¾	N Jersey Cen	101 a 103

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 15—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market was very quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers continuing light, but there was no change to note in prices, holders being unwilling to operate except at full previous figures. The sales were 904 bales (including 100 to arrive), of which 461 were for spinning, 37, on and 172 for export. The business in future deliveries was only moderate, and prices were again lower. The sales were 100 bales, basis low middling, for July, at 18¾c.; 100

WASHINGTON

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

American Register for Foreign Vessels Recommended in View of the European War.

Frelinghuysen Confirmed by the Senate.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Agreed Upon in Both Houses.

Rejection of the Free Ship Proposition.

Closing Scenes of the Congress and Final Adjournment.

All the Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

Message from the President—Congress Urged to Protract its Session—The European Situation.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian Appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such appropriation Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life, and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of war between France and North Germany. In view of this a sound policy indicates the importance of some legislation tending to enlarge the commercial marine of this country. The vessels of this country at the present time are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of a war in Europe will impose upon the commerce of the United States; and I submit to the consideration of Congress that the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigency. The foreign mail service of the United States is in a large degree dependent upon the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers. The Post Office Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above mentioned, and with the Williams & Guion line, respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary, and may be broken off at any time. The North German lines are first class in point of speed and equipment, their steamers usually making the trip across the Atlantic in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of the Williams & Guion line. Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France our postal intercourse with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed unless Congress shall interpose for its relief.

I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment, with the view of considering the questions herein communicated.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870. U. S. GRANT.

The Closing Scenes in Congress—The Discussion on the President's Message—Benjamin Gerolt in the Galleries—The Final Adjournment.

When Congress assembled this morning at the early hour of nine o'clock the Senators and members were not in the best of humor. The protracted session of last night, the great heat and the disappointment of the majority of them at the defeat of some pet scheme, all combined to fret and worry them. When it became known that the President had prepared a proclamation, calling an extra session in anticipation of the defeat of the Indian Appropriation bill, those who had purchased tickets with the view of leaving on the evening trains became demoralized and were eager for the conference committee on the bill to come to a speedy agreement, and there was considerable rejoicing when it became known that the committee had agreed upon a report. When the report was submitted, Sargent, of California, wanted to debate it and said something about the House having backed down, but the fellows with railroad tickets in their pockets, who, in addition had their trunks packed, shouted at him to "Sit down" and "Let us have a vote." The Speaker seemed as anxious to get away as any of the members, and he pronounced the conference report adopted before members had time to think, much less to vote. The Senate, besides being behind with the legislative business, was in executive session and the House had to await its pleasure. It soon became evident that an adjournment could not be had at noon, as at first contemplated, and a resolution was adopted extending the time two hours.

The House, to kill time, took up a contested election case, and gave a few members a chance to exhibit their oratorical powers to the galleries, which were crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to enjoy the scenes of confusion on the floor. Then a recess was taken, so as to allow members to go out and take a drink.

During the day a cable telegram was read from the Clerk's desk announcing that France had accepted Prussia's proposal of war. This created considerable excitement and was received with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. The members at once set about discussing the probable results of the war and kept up such a buzzing and confusion that nothing could be heard or done. There was another recess, and bumpers were drunk to the success of Prussia and France, according to the direction in which the sympathies of the drinkers ran. The crowds in the corridors, especially about the doors of the Senate, which was in executive session, were very great, and in the absence of more profitable employment they amused themselves by discussing the European war, speculating on what was going on within the Senate Chamber and button holing Senators as they came out to interrogate them.

"What is Sumner saying?" one of these curious loungers inquired of a Senator. The reply was, "Reading Motley's 'History of the Netherlands,'" and then there was a general laugh at the expense of the interrogator.

About half-past one a resolution was passed extending the time of adjournment till five o'clock, and when it was introduced in the House members called out from their seats, "This is the last extension we will vote for." These were probably the men who had purchased tickets with the intention of leaving in the evening. At three o'clock the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States. Very few knew anything about it, and as it was not expected, except by three or four who had been let into the secret, there was suddenly an intense stillness. Luckily the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill had a few minutes previous been adopted, otherwise the House would have jumped to the conclusion that the message was nothing less than the dreaded proclamation for an extra session. The message had evidently been written before the fate of the Indian Appropriation bill had been settled, for it started out by alluding to the importance of passing that measure before the adjournment. The real point of it, however, was soon learned, as the Clerk reached that part where the President alludes to the threatened European war. The recommendation to change the navigation laws fell like a bomb shell among the Maine shipbuilding interest, the Pennsylvania protectionists, and the shipping interests generally. The delegations representing those interests were not disposed to listen any further. They pronounced it an outrage, and some of the Maine members went so far as to say that the President had been imposed upon by the British shipbuilders upon the Clyde and their allies here. Ben Butler was generally credited with having had something to do with the message, and with having prevailed upon the President to send it into Congress within a few hours of the close of the session, so as to crowd it through without much consideration. These suspicions probably had their foundation in the fact that during the session Butler favored such a proposition as the President now recommended. But something had to be done with the message, and quickly too, so Schenck moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report forthwith. At this stage there was another recess for refreshments, and during the hour that the Ways and Means were engaged in framing a bill to carry out the recommendations of the message the protectionists and the representatives of the shipbuilding interests were as industrious as bees making combinations to defeat whatever bill the committee might bring in embodying the views of the message. There was a singular mixing up of tariff men and free traders in these combinations. There, for instance, was Brooks, of New York, who has wasted his strength all winter fighting the tariff, hobnobbing with Kelley, the champion of the protectionists. "We must beat the message," said Kelley. "We'll do it at all hazards," said Brooks. Harvey Calkins was running around with Lynch, of Maine, mustering all the strength of the representatives of the shipbuilding interests. When the committee reported it turned out that they were divided, and a sharp debate followed. The majority were against the message, while the minority, with Schenck at their head, were for it. Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, was an interested listener to the debate, which of course had more or less in it about the war between France and Prussia. The policy of those opposed to the message was to talk it over the adjournment. Those who favored it, perceiving this, kept interrupting the debaters by calling "Let's vote," "Question," "We have had enough talk," "Sit down." When the hour was exhausted, Brooks of New York began to filibuster, and succeeded in keeping it up until the hour of five o'clock arrived, and the whole matter fell through. The announcement of the Speaker declaring the House adjourned *sine die* was hailed with a general uproar of applause and cheers. Then followed the usual handshaking and farewells, and the members separated.

Confirmation of Minister Frelinghuysen.

Shortly after the resumption of business this morning the Senate went into executive session and again took up the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Minister to England. Sumner again led off, extolling the virtues of his friend Motley. Wilson also made a few remarks in support of the views of his colleague. Thurman and Bayard, both democrats, spoke in favor of the nomination on personal grounds. A desultory discussion was also indulged in, a number of Senators desiring to express their friendship. After considerable manœuvring a vote was reached resulting in the confirmation of Mr. Frelinghuysen by 40 yeas to 3 nays. This is a second downfall for the opponents of the President within the past week. Unlike Fenton, Sumner did not stick by his party, consisting of Robertson, Ross and Sprague. After using his influence to its utmost extent and deluding three Senators into a vote in the negative the Senator himself remained silent. Probably had Sumner's name come before those of the three who were influenced to vote in the negative he might have found himself minus any party at all. The result was very gratifying to the President. This question being disposed of the Senate again went into open session.

Other Confirmations.

The Senate also confirmed Arthur McArthur, of Wisconsin, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Ambrose C. Dunn, of Virginia, to be Consul General at Hakodadi, Japan; H. O. Paine, Postmaster at Fremont, Nebraska; Daniel Wann, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; R. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Pernambuco; Wales Hubbard, of Maine, to be Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho; George D. Allen, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Florida. Also the following postmasters:—

W. A. Burdick at Creso, Iowa; Milton S. Brady at Millersville, Pa.; Joseph R. Clark at Milford, Conn.; Alexander M. Campbell at Sabine, Kansas; Mary Jane Edwards at Portland, Oregon; George B. Wright at Governeur, N. Y.; Henry V. Harris at Belvidere, N. J.; Mary Lawrence at Miuersville, Pa.; A. Hillspaugh at Washington parish, La.; Joseph T. Miller at Urbana, Ill.; J. G. Orr at Lansing, Iowa; Josh H. Prescott at Newark, N. J.; David Phillips at Masoney, Pa.; Mrs. Belle E. Parsdell at Lebanon, Ohio; E. P. Ripley at Ackley, Ohio; Margaret Silliman at Pottsville, Pa.; Daniel B. Benton at Oxford, Ohio.

Leo Kirchner, Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y., James R. Lafferty, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Clarksville, Ark.

The Provisions of the Army Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the principal provisions of the Army bill as it becomes a law after the numerous alterations made by the several committees of conference:—

The President is directed to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 25,000 men before July, 1871. Officers, on their own application before next January, may be honorably discharged, with one year's extra pay and allowances. Officers who have served thirty years may, if they desire, be placed on the retired list, the number on which may be increased to 300. The offices of General and Lieutenant General are to be made to the grades of Major General and Brigadier General until the number of officers in those grades is reduced to three and six respectively, which number shall not thereafter be increased. Officers deemed unfit for the proper performance of their duties from any cause, except injuries incurred or contracted in line of their duty, are to be reported by the General of the army to the board convened.

by the Secretary of War on whose recommendation they shall be mustered out with one year's pay. The President is authorized to transfer officers from regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry to the list of supernumeries and all vacancies now existing, or which may be so caused before January next, shall be filled by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and fitness. Supernumerary officers may at their own request be assigned as second lieutenants, and if any remain after the 1st of next January they shall be mustered out with one year's pay and allowances. The present pay of enlisted men is continued for one year, and it is made unlawful to use an enlisted man as a servant. Brevet officers are forbidden to wear while on duty any uniform other than that of their actual rank, and they must be added per test in official communications only by their actual list. Officers on the active list are forbidden to hold civil offices on pain of vacating their commissions. The Secretary of War is authorized to prepare a system of general army regulations, to be approved by Congress, and to permit and control one or more trading establishments to be maintained at any frontier post not in the vicinity of a town.

The amount of pay is fixed as follows:—

General	$13,500	Capt., mounted	2,000
Lieut. General	11,000	Do., not mounted	1,800
Major General	7,500	First Lieut., mounted	1,600
Brigadier General	5,500	Do., not mounted	1,500
Colonel	3,500	Second Lieut., mount'd	1,500
Lieut. Colonel	3,000	Do. do., not m'td	1,400
Major	2,400		

with ten per cent for each term of five years service. These rates seem to be in full of all commutation and allowances, provided that fuel and forage in kind may be furnished as at present. Officers retired from active service are to receive seventy-five per cent of the pay of their rank upon which they are retired.

Provisions of the Indian Bill.

The Indian bill appropriates about $6,000,000 for the carrying out of treaties, specifically mentioning tribes and bands, with this proviso:—"That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the provisions thereof, shall be so construed as to ratify, approve or disaffirm any treaty made with any tribes, bands or parties of Indians since July 20, 1867; or affirm or disaffirm any of the powers of the Executive and Senate on the subject." The bill continues the Board of Peace Commissioners another year.

The New York Post Office.

The following proviso is contained in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill with reference to the New York Post Office:—

The proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction of the said building contained in the act of April 20, 1870, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to adopt as a part of the contracts therein provided for any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before said April 20; provided that the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected; and, provided further, that hereafter before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced plans and full estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior; and the cost of the buildings shall not exceed the amount of said estimates.

Cox Serenaded by a Colored Glee Club.

Early this morning Congressman Cox was serenaded by the Excelsior Glee Club, of this city, composed of about thirty young colored men blessed with sweet voices and healthy lungs. The serenade was given without reference to politics, but simply as a compliment to Mr. Cox's worth as a citizen. The singing was excellent and soon gathered a large crowd of persons, all of whom were invited into the parlors to partake of refreshments. Of course a speech was asked and had to be given. Mr. Cox commended their musical talent and execution. As to politics he would not speak. They would in time discover their friends and enemies in both political parties, and concluded by thanking them and requesting that they sing "Rise Up, William Riley, and Come Along With Me." This they rendered with energetic skill. There seemed to be something of a desire on the part of the serenaders to capture the jovial member and receive an expression of his political opinions. Hence the song above named. After hearty cheers for their host and for his district the party broke up by singing "Sweet Love, Good Night."

The Bills All Signed.

All the bills presented to the President for his signature were signed, including the Georgia bill and the Army and Indian Appropriation bills, the latter being signed within five minutes of the adjournment.

Departure of Members.

At least one-half of the members of Congress left Washington to-night for their homes. Others will follow to-morrow.

Red Cloud on a Peace Mission.

The Indian Bureau has received the following telegram from Colonel Chambers:—

FORT FETTERMAN, July 14, 1870.

Red Cloud and sixty lodges of Sioux came here yesterday and left to-day, with the determination of inducing all the Indians in the country to make peace. He goes from here direct to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The executive session of the previous evening continued till three o'clock this morning.

AN EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The Senate again met at nine o'clock, and at half-past nine went into executive session. Without opening the doors the time for adjournment *sine die* was extended from noon until two o'clock, and then to five o'clock P. M.

THE INDIAN BILL.

In constructively open session the third and last conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. It adopts the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, making exactly the appropriations fixed by the Senate, with a proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At twenty minutes to three the doors were actually opened, and a message was received from the President calling attention to the breaking out of war in Europe and the necessity for some action on the part of Congress relative to shipping interests. The message was read, and subsequently the bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes was taken up. Its provisions were published yesterday.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Vt., said if the American registers were issued to foreign vessels such vessels should be manned by American sailors. He favored a provision to that effect.

Mr. BAYARD (dem.) of Del., regarded the bill as conferring privileges of tremendous importance.

Mr. WILSON (rep.) of Mass., doubted the propriety of the measure. He said that nothing but pressing exigencies could induce him to vote for it. There was a great pressure for it. Not a number of iron ships in the United States, and he was informed that New York shipbuilders could supply any number.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that they would not be built until the war was over, and all occasion for their use had passed.

Mr. MORRILL replied that we did not want the old, worn out ships of Europe; that we could build them as quick as they could be built on the Clyde, and that he did not want to see our ship yards deserted. He thought four months long enough for the issuing of registers.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep. of Ohio, urged the measure upon the ground of its supposed necessity and importance.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., regarded the proposition as most unfair, like a decree of it being to shut up our ship yards and our forges to the ruin of our shipbuilding interests. He had noticed the great anxiety which had been manifested to get through the bill, particularly by some fifteen or twenty Englishmen in the galleries, who had been lobbying, and watching the matter, their object being to sell us their old ships.

Mr. SHERMAN said every one of the ships referred to would be needed to their utmost capacity in the carrying trade in the event of a foreign war, but in the mail service ships were needed which could compete with English ships.

An amendment of Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, limiting the period within which American registers may be issued to foreign vessels to four months, was adopted.

An amendment by Mr. CAMERON was also adopted, providing that one-half the persons employed on such ships, and also the officers, shall be American citizens.

The third section of the bill was variously amended.

Mr. SHERMAN moved a motion to strike out the first two sections, which was discussed,

Mr. CHANDLER (rep.) of Mich., claiming that the opportunity now offered the United States by a foreign war would, if improved, give to our commerce a impetus it would not otherwise receive in twenty years. He believed if the bill was killed those who were guilty of its death would live to regret it.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. STEWART, on leave, presented the credentials of Richard Whiteley and Henry C. Farrow as Senators elect from the State of Georgia. Laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Messrs. Wilson and Casserly were appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the House to inform the President that the houses were ready to adjourn. They subsequently reported the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill which had been discussed, but Mr. BAYARD, who had the floor, declined to yield. The hour of five o'clock arriving, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The House met at nine o'clock.

A JOB DETECTED.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., made a supplementary report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, striking out that paragraph relating to the municipal appointments of Washington, which was in the report made last evening. He stated he was entirely ignorant, as were his colleagues on the committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. He knew nothing of it until he heard it read from the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to.

THE TEXAS ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in the Texas contested election case of Grafton against Connor, and that Grafton is not entitled to the seat, and that the consideration of the right of Connor, the sitting member, be postponed until next session. Agreed to.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bare appropriating $6,060,000 for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. PAINE and HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., objected, and as the yeas and nays were being taken on ordering a call of the House the vote could not be interrupted by a motion. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. SARGENT moved the non-concurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian Appropriation bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. DAWES called the attention of the House to the serious question involved in the disagreement between the two houses. The question was no more or less than whether the House should have any voice in the appropriation of money. The position had been taken in the Senate last night that by force of a treaty alone, without any intervention of the House of Representatives, money could be taken out of the Treasury, whether the House of Representatives consented or not. The House could not yield to such a surrender of power. He desired not to be placed on the conference committee; but he wished the House that in the conclusion which might be reached would rest the policy of this government in the next generation.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that the House was now brought face to face with the practical question whether there should be an extra session or whether the matter should be concluded to-day. The House was not called upon to submit to any such ugly dilemma as the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to as being developed in the Senate last night.

If had been the continuous course of the government ever The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. Sargent, Allison and Holman were appointed a committee of conference. Mr. Sargent declined to serve, thinking that there should be a new conference committee. The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Dawes in his place.

THE JULIAN-REID ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., at half-past ten o'clock, called up the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, the only remaining roadblock being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Reid should be paid four thousand five hundred dollars for his expenses. After discussion the resolutions were adopted, with amendment allowing two thousand dollars to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and one thousand five hundred dollars to Mr. Grafton, of Texas, for prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

THE SESSION EXTENDED.

The Senate joint resolution postponing the hour of adjournment till two o'clock P. M. was concurred in.

MR. NOAH DAVIS.

The SPEAKER presented the resignation of Mr. Davis, of New York, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed Mr. Hotchkiss in his place.

A SHORT RECESS TAKEN.

Various propositions looking to the payment of clerks during the recess, &c., were made and voted down amid much confusion, and then, at half-past twelve o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Dawes, who wanted to stop that sort of business and to gain time to read the conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, the House took a recess till fifteen minutes past one o'clock P. M.

After the recess Mr. DAWES offered a concurrent resolution postponing the hour of adjournment until five o'clock. Negatived.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE INDIAN BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, with the condition that it is not to be construed into an affirmance or disaffirmance of any of the powers of the Senate over the subject. He stated that the House had gained nothing but a transference of the question until the next session of Congress. The committee had thought it proper to let the responsibility rest with the full body of the House. He submitted the report without argument.

Mr. SARGENT sought the floor, but was met with shouts of "Vote," "Question," &c. The question was put, and the report was agreed to.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF THE SESSION—A SCENE.

Mr. DAWES renewed the concurrent resolution extending the session till five o'clock, so as to allow time for the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., sought the floor, and was notified by the Speaker that if he persisted in occupying the floor there could not be an adjournment to-day. To which he replied, in an excited manner, that the action of the Speaker was outrageous. Loud calls to order.

The SPEAKER put the question on postponing the hour of adjournment, and declared it carried.

A member on the democratic side called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, saying that he had done so because his rights had been overridden by the Chair.

The SPEAKER, evincing much earnestness of manner, remarked that one motion to adjourn was in order and had to be put, but that there was just time to save a precipitate adjournment as against this factious action.

The question was on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCNEELY, (dem.) of Ill., said that the Speaker had no right to make an argument in that way.

The SPEAKER said he had a right to protect the majority against the minority.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered on the resolution postponing adjournment, and the resolution was adopted.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the imminence of war in Europe, the state of insurrection in Cuba, and the probability of Spain losing all control over that island and its being seized and held by France, and authorizing the President, if it should become necessary during the recess, to protect against and prevent such seizure, to recognize the revolutionary government of Cuba as the *de facto* government of that island, and to take such other steps as will, in his judgment, prevent any foreign or monarchical government taking possession of the island of Cuba or any other island in the American seas.

The rules were not suspended.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., sought the floor to offer a resolution in relation to free ships. Pending the vote a message was received from the President urging the necessity of passing the Indian Appropriation bill, referring to the prospects of a European war and the necessity of increasing the American commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad, and suggesting the propriety of postponing the time of adjournment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

At five minutes before two a messenger from the Senate arrived almost breathless, and amid the laughter of the House managed to gasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment till five o'clock.

A JOKE ON COX.

Mr. COX reminded the Speaker that before the reception of the President's message he had obtained the floor to offer a resolution as to free ships.

Mr. CALKIN (dem.) of N. Y., expressed regret that the President had stolen the colleague's thunder. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the President's message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to consider it forthwith, and report at an early a moment as practicable. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution for free ships offered by Mr. Cox was also referred.

ANOTHER RECESS.

The House then, at twenty minutes past two, took a recess for one hour.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the House resuming its session Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to further extend the present session of Congress to take further action at this time on the President's message.

FREE SHIPS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the minority of the committee, reported a bill authorizing for a limited time the registration of foreign built iron vessels, as follows:—

Whereas a war in Europe, which may greatly affect the commerce and shipping interests of the United States, appears impending; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States recognizing the existence of war between the empire of France and the kingdom of Prussia, or other of the great national Powers of Europe, the act entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," approved December 31, 1792, and all acts and parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, be suspended during such war, but not suspended exceeding six months, so far as to admit foreign-built iron steamers of not less than 2,000 tons burden, suited for ocean navigation, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, to be registered as if built within the United States, and the same shall thereupon be entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States to ships or vessels built within the United States, except the right to be employed in the coasting trade of the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK advocated the passage of the bill reported by the minority. Many members, he said, would have perhaps voted differently on the proposition if the changed condition of things had not presented a new view of the matter. The President had called attention to the fact that war in Europe is imminent, is impending, is almost certain, if not actually waging. If anything was to be done it should be done immediately, and with reference to the ships built.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill of the minority. No one knew whether there was war in Europe now or whether there was likely to be. If there was to be war how long was it to last? The majority bill proposed to reward the builders of the Shenandoahs and Alabamas.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., stated as his opinion that if the United States were open to the purchase of foreign ships for six months the process of American shipbuilding would be stopped. It was a stab, therefore, at the whole interests of the country and was a stab at the American flag. It might be said that there were no ships in this country now to do the carrying trade. That was not so. There were thirty-five or thirty-six in New York and Boston, which could be made available at once.

Mr. ALLISON said he ought to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) that he had now an ally in the gentleman from New Yyrk (Mr. Brooks), and he went on to argue in support of the bill reported by the minority.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., advocated the minority bill and warned the protectionists that they were pursuing a policy which was holding the knife at the very throat of the commercial interests of the country. He was glad that the President had sent this message to Congress, and he endorsed it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., advocated the minority report. It would not work against iron shipbuilding in this country, for there had not been a two thousand ton ship built here in nine years, and none could be built under a period of two years.

THE BILL FAILS.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Lynch, Cox, Peters and Blair, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was made by Messrs. Cleveland and Negley and was negatived—yeas 72, nays 95.

A motion was then made to adjourn,

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the vote a committee of three—Messrs. Dawes, Schenck and Cox—was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the House had no further communication to make the two houses were ready to adjourn.

Mr. DAWES subsequently reported that the committee had performed its duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT HELL GATE.

Various resolutions were offered and adopted, among them one by Mr. Reeves for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker then, at five o'clock, declared the session adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Items and Gleanings of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A.M.	72	80	3 P.M.	88	89
6 A.M.	73	82	6 P.M.	85	86
9 A.M.	76	82	9 P.M.	81	83
12 M.	81	84½	12 P.M.	81	80

Average temperature yesterday 83½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 79¾

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Centaal Park to-day, commencing at half-past four o'clock P. M.

Justice Hogan yesterday held for trial at the Tombs Police Court Thomas Dempsey, alias "Paddy the Boy;" Thomas J. Hedger, alias "the Cockney," and Thomas Kelley, alias "the Kid," for an alleged larceny of a case of boots from the store of Claflin & Co.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Daniel Mooney, who died from menengitis, the result of the extreme heat of the weather, accelerated by intemperance. Deceased was thirty years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at No. 320 East Thirty-sixth street.

The steamer Plymouth Rock leaves pier 28 North river every afternoon for Sandy Hook and returns about nine o'clock. Quite a crowd of excursionists enjoy the trip, and as everything is provided upon this luxurious craft to render it agreeable, the floating hotel is regarded as a delicious retreat.

The New Orleans firemen, who have been here on a visit, took their departure for the Crescent City at six o'clock yesterday evening by the Erie road. They intend stopping *en route* at Elmira, and also take a look at Niagara Falls. Should they not alter their present programme they will stop at Cincinnati and Mobile on their way home from the West.

The delegation of Indians who have been sojourning here for the last few days left for their home in the "setting sun" last night, by the Erie road. They intend to stop at Buffalo for a short time, after which they will go to Chicago and from thence to the West. They expressed themselves much pleased with their visit and went away satisfied.

Coroner Schirmer this morning will hold an inquest at 199 West Houston street on the body of Lizzie Irving, six and a half years of age, who died on Thursday. Last Sunday evening deceased was at play and in swinging she parted hands, Lizzie losing her balance and falling heavily on her head. Concussion or inflammation of the brain was the result and death ensued.

George H. Post, now of the House of Detention, had Kittie Harrison and Charles Smith arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, on a charge of their stealing from him $102 while he was in the concert saloon to which the accused belonged. Kittie states she took the money from complainant and gave Smith $100 of it, while Smith alleges he is not guilty. Both were held.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan James Aiken of No. 63 Mulberry street, was arraigned on a charge of having obtained thirty dollars from the foreman of the stables of the Third Avenue Railroad, after he had obtained thirty dollars from the Superintendent of the road on the same day on a similar account. Aiken had purchased a horse from the company for the sum above named, and on returning the horse for some fault the day after the purchase, received the price he had paid (thirty dollars) from the Superintendent. Held to answer.

James Reed, a well-known character, residing at 63 Vandam street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by detective Jacob Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, for having recently passed a ten dollar counterfeit greenback on Mr. "Phil" Stevenson, a saloon keeper, corner Spring and Hudson streets. James has already served a term in State Prison for a daring burglary committed in the Fifth ward. The police say his record is a very bad one. He will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner at ten o'clock this morning. The engraving was excellently well done, and needed but the government paper and issuance to make it "currency of the realm."

The following returns of population were made to Marshal Sharpe yesterday by the census takers:—Eighth district of Seventeenth ward, 3,550; Twenty-second district, Eleventh ward, 1,074; Seventh district, Twenty-second ward, 3,880; Fifteenth district, Eleventh ward, 1,909; Tenth district, Thirteenth yard, 2,249; Third district, Seventh ward, 3,472; Fourth district, Seventh ward, 3,630; First district, Sixth ward, 102; Second district, Sixth ward, 527; Third district, Sixth ward, 2,186; Twelfth district, Tenth ward, 1,844; Fourteenth district, Seventeenth ward, 2,048; Eighth district, Fifteenth ward, 3,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Moon rises....eve 10 06
Sun sets..... 7 29 | High water..morn 10 54

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Holland	July 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
India	July 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	July 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	July 20	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Frankfurt	July 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Cambria	July 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	July 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Erin	July 23	Liverpool	69 Broad st.
Lafayette	July 23	Havre	58 Broadway.
Weser	July 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Antwerp	July 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	July 27	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Hannover	July 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Parana	July 30	London	54 South st.
France	July 30	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Anglia	July 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	July 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	July 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Manhattan	Aug 6	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Aug 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Aug 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Aug 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Australia	Aug 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Union	Aug 6	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Etna	Aug 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Aug 10	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Hansa	Aug 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Queen	Aug 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Aug 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Rhein	Aug 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	Aug 17	Liverpool	39 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brussels (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Holland (Br), Thomas, Liverpool via Queenstown—P W J Hurst.

Bark Maria Adelaide, Koskihoedt, Dantzig—Wendt, Tetens & Bookmann.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Rotterdam—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Cyclone, Forbes, Dunkirk—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Samuel Lathrop, Thompson, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Whitehall (Br), Priest, Windsor, NS—J W Whitney & Co.

Bark J H McLaren, Comery, Philadelphia—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Mary Curley (Br), Mealey, St Johns, NF—George H Brewer.

Schr Capella (Br), Taylor, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.

Schr N H Smith, Tooker, Charleston—N L McCready.

Schr Annie W Bergen, Thompson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston—Miller & Houghton.

Schr J C Havens, Tyler, New Haven—Hackett Bros.

Schr Cinderella, Manger, New Haven.

Schr Evelyn, Burgess, ——.

Schr Edwin, Sergeant, Stamford.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Saranac, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Barge Rockwood, Doremy, Chester, Pa.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Weser (N. J.), Wenke, Bremen, July 2, via Southampton 5th, with mdse and 246 passengers, to Oelrich & Co. Had light westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Frankfurt (NG), Barre, Bremen, June 30 via Havre July 2, with mdse and 237 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had very strong westerly winds, with much fog and rain, during the passage. 5th inst, lat 39 43, lon 48 18, spoke ship Sovereign of the Seas, from New Orleans for Liverpool; 7th, lat 40 16, lon 58, bark Robert Lee, from Cape Coast Castle for Boston; 10th, lat 43 36, lon

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,382. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—THIRD PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
BILLIARDS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
CLOTHING—THIRD PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
DENTISTRY—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EUROPE—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
EXCURSIONS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
FURNITURE—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Fourth and fifth columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c. WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
INSTRUCTION—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
LOST AND STOLEN—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—THIRD PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—THIRD PAGE—Fifth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—THIRD PAGE—Fifth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
RESTAURANTS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—THIRD PAGE—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First, second and third columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
SUMMER RESORTS—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—THIRD PAGE—Second and third columns.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF Dr William J. Matthews, who left New York April 13, will confer a favor on his distressed parents by addressing ROBERT CREIGHTON, New York.
Western papers please copy.

AMELIA—MONDAY, 2 P. M. SAME PLACE.

BLACK NECKTIE.—PHOTOGRAPH. PLEASE address, &c., WHITE HAT, box 124 Herald office.

GERTIE—RECEIVED LETTER TOO LATE. PLEASE name some day next week, and send address. D. 2 2 K.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM CATING, native of Tipperary, left Cork about three years ago for America; when last heard from was in New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by calling at 109 East Fifteenth street.

J. READ PUTNAM WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE with 67 Exchange place, on business of importance.

JOE—HAVE MERCY UPON ME. LET ME SEE YOU again. DICK.

MRS LUCY JEFFERY.—WANTED, THE ADDRESS of the above, as some informal on may be given which will be to her advantage. Address UNITED STATES CONSUL, Birmingham, England.

M.—OUT OF TOWN. WRITE AND DIRECT AS BEfore where a note will reach you. Or be at same place on Tuesday, one o'clock. W. B.

POUGHKEEPSIE—SPECIAL TRAIN FROM WEST Wednesday a reception in station. Send address and where an interview can be had to HARRY RAYMOND, Herald office.

PALE ALE—IF YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN ME altogether please write me. You know my address. Hope to see you in ten days. PORTER.

RICHARD LEWIS SEARCH—SOMETIMES KNOWN AS Richard Lewis, of Cirencester, England. Any information concerning him, whether living or dead, will be liberally rewarded by applying to W. H. NEWMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 8 Wall street, New York city.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE, FRIDAY EVENING, 6¾ o'clock—Lady in black; left at Sixth avenue. Address WARD, Herald office.

WANTED—TIDINGS OF THOMAS NEALON. WHEN last heard from was in Falmouth, England. Anything regarding him whereabouts will be thankfully received by his mother and sister, who are now in this city. Direct to THOMAS BYRNES, No. 107 Cherry street, between Oliver and Catharine streets, New York city. Western papers please copy.

WILHELM ANDERSEN, DANISH PHARMACEUtist.—Information of his whereabouts wanted by the Danish Consulate, 112 front street, New York.

W. V. BERGEN.—COME BACK; WE HAVE A SITUAtion for you. YOUR FRIENDS

WILL ANNIE B., WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN SIXTH street, send her address to WILL MENTOR, Herald office?

WILL THE LADY WHO MET A GENTLEMAN IN THE Bleecker street cars yesterday afternoon please send her address to OLLLA, Herald office.

WALLACK'S, THURSDAY EVENING, ORCHESTRA seats; feet introduction.—If an interview would be agreeable, address in unmask confidence, stating color of eyes, hair, dress, hat, &c., to avoid mistake, TRUSTWORTHY, station E.

103.—SATURDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AZYGOS.

26,8?3 CURES
IN ONE YEAR.

SCIENCE HATH HER VICTORIES AS WELL AS WATER.

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

26,8?3 SWORN CURES OF

Catarrh	Heart Diseases.
Consumption	Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis	Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism	Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia	Liver Diseases.
Scrofula	Eye Affections.
Deafness	Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia	Female Diseases.
Headaches	Fever and Ague.
Nervousness	St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma	Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy	Impaired Memory.
Tumors	Noises, Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles	Exhausting Drain on System.

MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

THE PROOFS GIVEN

As in the Thaumaturgic Day, upon
The weak and nervous are made strong—
The blind see—the deaf hear—
The lame walk—the sick are restored.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

(Incorporated by the State of New York.)

NO. I.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF CANCER PLANT.—This plant, the most powerful remedial for the cure of Blood and Skin Diseases ever discovered in Materia Medica, is an immediate and permanent curative for all Scrofulous, Cancerous and Eruptive Maladies. The Cancer Plant is sold upon the following warrantee, viz:—As a Blood Purifier, one bottle of this extract is guaranteed to possess more real virtue than one dozen bottles of any Sarsaparilla or Alterative extant. In less than one year the sales have reached the vast number of 100,000 packages. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. II.

OXYD-PHENYL.—Professor Scott's recently discovered cure for Deafness is daily curing cases of impaired hearing, formerly regarded as hopelessly incurable. See editorial notices of this great modern chemical discovery in nearly every publication in America and Europe. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. III.

CATARRH SPECIFIC.—Cures the most formidable cases of Catarrh almost instantly. Warranted to cure constant hawking and spitting, offensive breath, "stuffy" or "stopped up" feeling in the head and discharge of thick, thin or acrid mucus from the nostrils. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. IV.

HYDRATED OXYMEL.—Our perfected remedial for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c.; heals tubercles, allays night sweats, subdues cough and restores strength. One trial bottle gives a fair test of this splendid chemical synthesis. Contains no opium, prussic acid or poison. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. V.

PILE EXTRACT.—The never failing Pile Cure has cured cases of blind and bleeding piles of forty years' duration. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. VI.

FLUID EXTRACT OF YELLOW JESSAMINE.—This is almost a specific in every form of Heart Disease, and is employed by many of our leading physicians in regular practice. It cures Palpitation, Valvular Derangement and Enlargement or Wasting of the Heart. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

VII.

NEURALGO-RHEUMATIC ELIXIR.—Guaranteed to cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout and Sciatica 95 times out of every 100. One bottle usually gives perfect relief. Price $2 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. VIII.

HEALING BLOOD-AND-BONE OINTMENT.—The most powerful healing application known to science. Penetrates to the blood and bones, healing Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Nodes, Blotches, &c. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

NO IX.

ETHEREAL PHOSPHORUS.—The radical cure for Exhausted Vitality. Has cured over 3,000 cases of Organic Weakness, some of them of the most intractive character. One thousand dollars will be paid for any prescription that can equal it. Price $3 per package (with special book), or two packages for $5.

NO X.

LITHIA (Genuine). Cures Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys in forty eight hours and upward. The only true Diuretic known to medicine. Its equal does not exist. One bottle convinces. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. XI.

INJECTION OF CHLORIDE OF GOLD.—Cures Infectious Diseases. Cures recent cases in twenty-four hours; cures Old Cases in one week. Price $3 per package (with book), or two packages for $5.

NO. XII.

KATALPA EXTRACT—Woman's Friend. The Infallible Emmenagogue. Restores the Menses and cures Womb Complaints. &c. Price $3 per package.

NO. XIII.

VICTORIA REGIA.—The Imperial Cosmetic. Imparts wondrous beauty to the complexion, and cures Moth Patches, Freckles, Blotches, Pimples and Flesh Worms in the skin. Price $3 per package (with book), or three packages for $5.

NO. XIV.

AMARANTH FOR THE HAIR.—Hair Beautifier, Restorative, and Dressing. Stops Falling Hair, and causes rapid and luxurious growth of the Hair, Whiskers and Mustache. Warranted to contain no lead, sulphur or poison. Price $1 per bottle (with book), or six bottles for $5.

NO. XV.

FIVE MINUTE FRAGRANT PAIN CURER.—Cures Pain in any part of the body or limbs in five minutes. Out of curiosity, try this remedy alongside of any of the advertised pain killers of the day, and mark the result. If anything else known will cure pain so quickly, no charge will be made. Contains no Chloroform, Opium, Aconite, Pepper, Turpentine or Poison. Can be drunk with impunity. Price $1 per package, or six packages for $5.

NO. XVI.

ALKALINE RESOLVENT.—A Chemical Mineral Water, composed of Iodine, Bromine, Sodium and Phosphorus—the best remedies of therapeutic chemistry—cures Indigestion, Biliousness, &c. Gentle aperient and catharic. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

NO. XVII.

FEVER AND AGUE GLOBULES.—One box cures any case of Fever and Ague. Contain no Quinine, Mercury, Opium or Arsenic. Price $2 per box, or three boxes for $5.

NO. XVIII.

HEADACHE PILLS.—Sugar coated. Infallible cure for every form of Headache. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen boxes.

NO XIX.

MAY APPLE PILLS.—Sugar coated. Balsamic, Cathartic, anti-Bilious Family Pill. Price 50 cents per box, or $5 per dozen.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES

are not patent medicines, but the favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical University, an incorporated institution of the State, and are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American practitioners, who believe that the time is come when educated physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health destroying system of quackery prevailing in every town and city and substitute scientific, responsible remedies—made in accordance with the principles of medical chemistry—in place of the worthless or dangerous patent medicines flooding the country.

A knowledge of medicine and chemistry as profound as that of any physicians that have ever lived enables us to warrant these compounds to be the most perfect curatives for disease ever placed before the people. What may seem almost incredible is the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto considered incurable.

They are compounded with great care from fine chemicals, with a true knowledge of their therapeutic properties and physiological effects. Nothing mean, impure or poisonous has been tolerated in their composition.

They are the hasty prescriptions of a body of eminent American professors, and have been thoroughly tested in one of the most extensive and successful practices of the day.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES

are to-day sweeping the country from Maine to Mexico, becoming the leading Health Restoratives, and rapidly superseding the old poisons, nostrums and nauseous drugs, and their sale is becoming enormous. They are now regularly prescribed by over one thousand physicians.

NO FORGED CERTIFICATES REQUIRED.

No medicines ever originated have received so many genuine certificates of cures in so brief a space of time. We are daily receiving letters from every part of the country, from patients and physicians, recording the most astounding cures performed by these remedies. Many of these cases had been considered beyond the power of cure. We wish that we could publish these letters for the encouragement of the afflicted, but a book of 1,000 pages would not contain them.

FROM OUR LETTER-FILES.

In order to convince the skeptical, we this day publish the following opinions, selected from many thousands voluntarily given by intelligent, respectable people who have used the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES themselves, or in their families, as a moral guarantee that these magnificent remedies are totally unlike the patent nostrums of the hour

SS.—Personally appeared before me, J. W. Scott, President; L. Hassett, Vice President, John C. Howard, Treasurer; and George Pouch, Secretary of the New York Medical University, and made oath upon the Holy Evangel of Almighty God, that the following are genuine, unsolicited extracts, taken from original letters being daily received at the Institution.

WM. H. RIBLET,
Notary Public, 14th avenue, New York.
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1869.

PROFESSORS—Please forward me second order for UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. I am pleased to say that I have found them of great service in the treatment of patients under my charge.

——, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

250 CONGRESS STREET,
PORTLAND, Me., May 1, 1870.

Professor SCOTT AND ASSOCIATES—The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are rapidly revolutionizing the practice of medicine in Maine. * * * I have over five hundred patients. * * * Here in Portland I have taken away twothirds of the doctors' patients. * * * I have nearly two hundred agents, and am establishing ten agencies a day. * * * I shall sell $100,000 of UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in Maine this year. * * * I can vouch with truth for all you say. * * * I enclose you a number of certificates of great cures. * * * I will pay $1,000 if one of them can be found that is not genuine. * * * P. SAPPLES, State of Maine Agent.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—Send us a full line of your goods by steamer as soon as possible, as we intend to make the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES a specialty, having every confidence in their curative properties than any medicines we have ever sold. In fact, we have the most unbounded belief in them, and always recommend them to our customers in preference to all others we have ever known. We have recently made some astonishing cures in Mobile of Scrofula, Catarrh, Kidney Diseases, with your Cancer Plant, Lithia, Specific, &c L. D. & E. G. GOULD,
Druggists, thirty-five years' standing.

From a distinguished member of Congress.
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—Your medicines seem to act favorably on the nerves, as well as the blood. * * * I am much improved. * * * My limbs are wonders of medical science. * * * I have every faith in your medicine and said. * * * I believe that you are enlightened of God to do a great work, and that you will do it. * * * You have done a great deal of good to me. * * * You understand your business. * * * You are the second physician whom I have confidence in. * * * I would not trust the blockheads down here to give physic to my horse.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., April 18, 1870.

TO PROFESSOR SCOTT—Enclosed please find sketch of the case of William Carson, of this place, aged 49. Disease, indurated scrofulous ulcer of the right leg, painful and gangrenous, of 25 years' standing. He had exhausted all the skill of numerous physicians during that time

This terrible picture was this condition on the 1st of February, 1870.

By the use of the Cancer Plant Extract, Healing Blood-and-Bone Ointment, and May Apple Pills he is now entirely cured.

This case has attracted remark and amazement. He being a poor man, and once turned out to die, the medicines were furnished at cost—$15.

Besides, your Five Minute Pain Curer and Neuralgo-Rheumatic Elixir have strengthen his neck, drawn to an angle of 45 degrees.

I took him in hand, while all the doctors laughed at me, and considered it a good joke to attempt to cure this poor man; but, thank God, I have cured all his maladies, restored his strength, and made him a well person with the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

I think, Doctor, that God has inspired you to bring forth remedies for the cure of His afflicted children that nothing in the shape of medicines has yet approached.

SAMUEL E. GREEN,

1,558 THIRD AVENUE, New York, June 22, 1870.

Professor SCOTT and ASSOCIATES—It is truly gratifying to know that science has at length triumphed over quackery. I have been using the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in my regular practice for some time with the most remarkable success. Disease of every character rapidly succumbs to their healthful influence. You are evidently destined to overthrow the old practice of medicine.

CHAS. E. DRAPER, M. D.

Dr. SCOTT, &c.—For years I have suffered with cancer of the breast. What my sufferings were tongue can never tell. In a dying condition I came to you and commenced using your Cancer Plant and Ointment. Almost immediately all pain ceased. The tumor has vanished, and through the providence of God I am a well woman. In my deep gratitude, and from a sincere interest in the welfare of those similarly afflicted, I shall be pleased to answer all questions.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1869. Miss E. CAREY.

Three bottles of your Hydrated Oxymel cured me of consumption, although our Bridgeport physicians said that I could not be cured. GEORGE D. REYNOLDS,
Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARCH 1, 1870.

PROFESSORS—Your medicines have helped me very much. I have not felt so well in three years before. Like many others I doubted their efficacy, but am now satisfied.

EAST KENT, Conn., May 19, 1870. S. D. DAVIS.

Professor SCOTT—Through the recommendation of C. W. Huntington, Esq., of Hartford, who has successfully used your Lithia as a remedy for disease of the kidneys and liver, I am induced to order some. L. M. MASON.

UNIONVILLE, Conn., January 1, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—Three months ago I was attacked with Heart Disease. Our family physician pronounced it neuralgia of the heart, and prescribed medicine without benefit. I also ascertained that I was affected with that awful disease, spermatorrhœa. I forthwith obtained your Ethereal Phosphorus, and after taking four bottles was completely restored. Afterwards I had pain in my back, which your Lithia cured. My oldest boy had the skin disease—herpes—and doctored five years without relief. I gave him two bottles of your Cancer Plant Extract, and, thank God, he is well. WASHINGTON TYSON.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 5, 1870.

CLYDE, Del., March 19, 1870.

DOCTORS—The University Medicines are making a great stir out here. Our doctor says he likes the principle. D. H. STIER, P. M.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 21, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—I came to the conclusion that you were trying to cure people, which is more than most doctors do nowadays. I got a bottle of Lithia for my wife's kindey disease, which none could cure, and I found it helped her immediately. D. CAMP.

TOWANDA, Pa., April 17, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—I have used your Extract of Cancer Plant for the blood, and pronounce it the chief of alteratives. A. N. NELSON.

165 NORTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROFESSORS—Some of my friends and myself have tried the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, and found them satisfactory beyond our expectations. C. B. MOODY.

DUCK HILL, Miss., April 7, 1870.

Professor J. W. SCOTT—I view your UNIVERSITY MEDICINES as a great success and a grand and noble undertaking—one that mankind will bless. J. S. JONES, P. M.

[From the well known eminent Dr. Buckler Jones:—]

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17, 1869.

I have a lady under my care with cancer in the left breast; I recommended her to use your remedies, and with the most marked benefit and decided improvement in every respect. J. BUCKLER JONES, M. D.

MOBILE, Ala., May 1, 1870.

Dr. SCOTT—The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are acquiring a great name throughout the South * * * A dear friend of mine is taking the Cancer Plant for a scrofulous disease of a lifetime. He told me to-day that he was nearly cured. * * * A friend's child had 100 spasms a day; none of our physicians could stop them. One bottle of your Allanthus Extract cured them. E. TARDY, with M. G. Fowler & Co.

ASHLAND, Pa., 1870.

DEAR SIRS—I have prescribed your Hydrated Oxymel for bronchitis, and the Yellow Jessamine for heart disease, with great benefit, and am convinced of their efficacy. DR. JOHN B. KENNEDY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14, 1870.

"To Triumphe" should be the motto of your medicines. They have cured me after all our Newport physicians have failed. J. W. TILLSON.

26 TEMPLE STREET, HARTFORD, Jan. 19, 1870.

DR. SCOTT & CO.—Four bottles of your Ethereal Phosphorus have acted very strengthening to my system. R. KINZEL.

OFFICE BLANCHARD HAIR CO.,
PALMER, Mass., May 4, 1870.

PROFESSORS—The University Medicines are effecting some remarkable cures here. Send me one dozen of Cancer Plant and Chemical Ointment. A. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CHICO, Cal., March 28, 1870.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY—Enclosed find $40. Send by Overland Express the following medicines. * * * The Cancer Plant is a splendid alterative. The Fever and Ague Globules have proved A No. 1. I shall do a fine business in the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES in California. I should like the agency of the State. G. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

DAYTON, Va., April 1, 1870.

PROFESSORS—I received the medicine you sent in good order. My wife had been doctoring seven years for falling of the womb, and received no benefit whatever. When the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES came to hand she was just recovering from a severe uterine hemorrhage, and was unable to walk a step. After using the Injection of Chloride of Gold four times she was enabled to attend to her home duties, and is to-day doing her own washing without her accustomed supporter. The medicines are acquiring a great reputation here. WM. MCK. FISHBACK, P. M.

VERNON, Conn., May 4, 1870.

DOCTORS—I obtained eight bottles of your Ethereal Phosphorus for spermatorrhœa. I am using it according to instructions, and feel a marked improvement. The lustre of my eyes has returned, and my whole countenance is brighter. It is slowly but surely curing me. Thanks to your wonderful medicine, it is helping me in many ways, &c., &c. E. L. RISLEY.

FAIRPORT, Iowa, March 5, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—Your Katalpa Extract works magically. There is nothing equal. I have been afflicted with sick headaches and liver complaint since last spring. Took three doses of your Headache Pills and can say they have cleaned my head out as clear as a bell. I gave the balance away, saying:—"Gentlemen, be convinced—I am." Dr. MCKENNA.

YARMOUTH, Me., May 9, 1870.

DOCTOR—My mother is taking your Cancer Plant for dropsy. Two bottles have done her more good than three years' doctoring from the best physicians of this place. * * * I hope the Lord will continue to prosper you in the good work MRS. SARAH A. WITTON.

58 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1, 1870.

PROFESSOR SCOTT—Although dispensing the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES but a short time, I am confident that where they are given a fair trial they will work wonders as curers of disease and give general satisfaction. All the remedies are proving successful and my practice is rapidly increasing. J. M. YOUNG, M. D

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1870.

PROFESSORS—We have just been handed a bottle containing a piece of tapeworm 18 feet 8 inches in length, which was brought away by the use of one bottle of Cancer Plant and the Vegetable Pills.

We also have just cured a lady of gravel of many years' standing, by using Lithia and Alkaline Resolvent. JOS. C. HARROLD.

I find the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES work like a charm in my practice. W. H. HOLMES, M. D.
W. WATERVILLE, Me.

And thousands upon thousands of others Can any other medicines show a similar record?

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

All the University Remedies for sale at the New York Medical University, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York.

Down town agency, HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York. Open day and night.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Professor J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 6 and 8 University place, New York city.

MEDICINES—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent persons daily in attendance to give medical advice free of charge. Illustrated books free.
HUDNUT & CO., Herald Building, New York.
G. P. MILNE, 217 Fulton street.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. KITCHEN, junction Fulton and Washington streets.
WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y. J. B. V. B LIVINGSTON, 190 Grand street.
NEWARK, N. J.—DR. W. A. CONOVLE, corner Broad and Market streets.
PATERSON, N. J.—Dr. M. MOSS, 167 Main street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—WHITEHEAD & HOOKER, 171 Broad street
RAHWAY, N. J.—J. A. MALLON, 110 Main street.
HUDSON CITY, N. T.—H. K. GAYNOR, Palisade avenue and Bergen Five Corners.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—CHAPMAN & CO., 111 Water street.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—NOYES & SHEPHERD, 201 Chapel street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—No. 1,637 Chestnut street.
BALTIMORE, Md.—No 11 North Holiday street.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
PITTSBURG, Pa.—No. 58 Market street.
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Corner Second and Walnut streets.
BOSTON, Mass.—No 637 Tremont street.
PORTLAND, Me.—No. 250 Congress street.
CHICAGO, Ill.—No. 447 South State street.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—No. 206 South Fifth street.
TROY, N. Y.—No. 23 Wotkyns' Block
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—No 81 Main street (Crystal Palace).
MOBILE, Ala.—Corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—No 248 Broad street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—89 Warren street.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—DR. S. WALLS', No 125 Broadway.
Albany, Montreal, Poughkeepsie, Ogdensburg, Rutland, Vt., St. Albans, Hudson, Providence, R. I., Norwich and New London, Conn., and 3,000 minor agencies.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

ALL TOBACCO PEDLERS ARE REQUESTED TO call at 42 Cortlandt street, up stairs. Something of interest to them.

A.—
LING WAU,
CHINESE PHYSICIAN,

40 East Fourteenth street, has 800 remarkable Chinese medicines, unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system, and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

A.—RICHMOND DISTRIBUTION.—JULY 15, 1870.
Class 331—13, 38, 75, 37, 67, 11, 24, 70, 54, 75, 20, 52, 62, 26.
Class 382—11, 61, 1, 51, 29, 68, 8, 36, 26, 29, 54, 22, 22.
Information given in the above, also Murray & Co.'s and Havana Lotteries. 12½ per cent commission allowed. Private office attached. T. J. TAYLOR, 43 Chatham street.

A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY
of the State of Mississippi.
Class 488—31, 19, 16, 11, 40, 34, 22, 65, 23, 5.
Class 494—58, 8, 30, 17, 44, 64, 19, 40, 33, 14, 6
For circulars, &c., address the managers, McINTIRE, BASKERVILLE & CO., Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham, 890 Seventh avenue, 15 Sixth avenue, 94 Third avenue, 165 East Houston, 128 Greenwich and 62 East Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

THE GREAT

EUROPEAN WAR

WILL BE ILLUSTRATED

IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM

TO-DAY,

WITH ALL THE

LATEST DESPATCHES

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

JUST LANDED, EX ALEPPO, A PARCEL LADIES' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames; best made and newest styles. The ladies' umbrellas are very suitable for sunshades; prices moderate. 47 Exchange place, room 17.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,284 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS, NO. 455—JULY 15, 1870.
8, 64, 80, 3, 30, 11, 66, 6, 68, 63, 35, 55.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 456—JULY 15, 1870.
73, 1, 44, 41, 23, 53, 59, 70, 33, 26, 7, 56.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 431—JULY 15, 1870.
54, 74, 53, 66, 78, 22, 62, 76, 43, 42, 35, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 432—JULY 15, 1870.
31, 2, 64, 58, 43, 32, 59, 10, 41, 55, 33, 60.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
306 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

THE MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN LODGE, 447, F. AND A. M. are hereby notified that a regular meeting will be held on Monday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock. The third degree to be conferred. JAMES COHEN, W. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, July 16, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:30; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:45; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

RESTAURANTS.

GREEN TURTLE, SOUP AND STEAKS.—JOHN KELLY and R. C. MONTGOMERY will serve up, weekly, a fine green turtle, specially for family use, and delivered. A liberal discount to hotels and restaurants. Orders received at 208 West Fifty-third street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dover.

COCKATOO, ALSO TALKING PARROT WANTED. T. HARBACH, 36 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

TROTTING
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The two fastest horses in the world, and the two fastest double teams in the world will contend for the championship at the

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

Premium and Stake $8,500, for double teams, to wagons.
Dan Mace's Kirkwood and License.
Budd Doble's Jessie Wales and Darkness.
SAME DAY.—Premium $2,000, for all horses except Goldsmith Maid and Lady Thorn; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
Budd Doble's ch. s. Bashaw.
M. Roden's b. m. Lucy.
Wm. Borst's b. g. Geo. Wilkes.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

Premium $5,000, all to go to the first horse.
Dan Mace's Lady Thorn.
Budd Doble's Goldsmith Maid.
SAME DAY.—Premium $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2.25; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third.
O. A. Hickok's b. m. Western Girl.
Dan Mace's ch. m. Idol.
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley.

The above race for the great mares and double teams were arranged with a view to determine the question of their superiority. Lady Thorn has won the only race that she has started in this spring, and has trotted in 2 18¾, the best time ever recorded. Goldsmith Maid has started in five races this year and won them all.

The double teams have met twice, and trotted ten heats to decide the winner.

The black team winning in 2:27¼, the best time on record. Neither being satisfied this race was made to decide their supremacy. It is confidently predicted that all time heretofore made, either single or double, will be beaten.

The other races are extremely well filled, and comprise the very best horses in the country.

Races commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.—Mile heats, best three in five. Good day and track.

In case of postponement flags will be displayed at the New York Hotel, Astor House and City Hall, Brooklyn. Fine pavements to the Park. Cars leave Fulton ferry constantly. Admission $1—grand stand and quarterstretch. Ladies, free; gentlemen, $1. To Club House, by introduction only. To parties living thirty miles away, $5. Each ticket to be had at 149 Montague street and at Club House.
M. KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
A Park and Four Phaetons, fine top and no top Buggies, Rockaways and Depot Wagons selling off at great reduction. Also Harness, Harness.
300 sets, including balance of a bankrupt stock of very fine ede made, below cost of manufacture.
Nets, Whips, Sheets, Afghans, &c., at factory rates, wholesale and retail.
58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

AFGHANS, LAP ROBES, SHEETS, &C.
New styles. Very low prices
Perfect goods.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
A. By H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Salesrooms Nos. 25 Chambers and 27 Reade streets, Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, will sell by order of the underwriters, on TUESDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock M., at their salesrooms, Sixty Theatre and Burlesque Costumes of the T. D. S. Society. On exhibition day previous to sale.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the house line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the mart for showing horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
SUPERIOR STABLING FOR HORSES ON SALE
Regular sale of this day postponed until Wednesday next.

AT 10 COLLEGE PLACE
Buyers will always find the largest assortment of every kind of Harness in the city.
We have over 300 sets of Harness to select from. Fine gold mounted single and double

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

2D DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, 173 BLEECKER street.—Pleasant Rooms and good table; terms $6 to $10 per week. Table Board $6.

2 SUITS OF ROOMS AND A SINGLE ROOM, WITH Board, for a family or gentlemen; modern house; fine location; small family in the house. 260 West Twenty-second street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; Rooms, without board, by the night or week; Board and Room, per day, $1 50. At 169 Hudson street, Dupont House.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

$7 A WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with Room and Board, at 107 West Fifteenth street, one door west of Sixth avenue.

8TH STREET, 139 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

12TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—PLEASANT Rooms for families or gentlemen, with excellent table and home comforts; terms moderate. 44 West Twelfth st.

14TH STREET (217), NEAR SEVENTH AV.—TWO large, elegant Rooms, with extra large closets; also large Hall Room with closet, to let, with Board; house strictly first class.

16TH STREET, 47 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; summer prices.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOtel.—Large cool Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with good Board, for families and gentlemen; hall Bedrooms to rent; cheap.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT SUITS of Rooms to let, with first class Board and attendance. Mrs. BRAINARD.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, cool Rooms to let, with Board, for $10 and $12 per week; without board, $4 and $5; first class location, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—SUITS AND SIngle Rooms for permanent or temporary occupation; strangers visiting the city for the summer can have first class accommodation and Board. Mrs. E. LATHAM.

40 GROVE STREET.—FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor; Hall Room; with Board; summer prices.

41 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from University place.—To let, to a gentleman only, a pleasantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom in a genteel house and location; next door to a French restaurant.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with or without Board, several fine and airy Rooms; house first class. References exchanged.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—Large handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; terms moderate.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Large, pleasant, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board; also table board for two; references exchanged.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without Board. Reference required.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Moderate rates for the summer.

136 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a pleasant Room to a couple of gentlemen or a married couple. Terms reasonable.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, elegantly furnished Rooms, cool and airy, with or without Board, in the first class brown stone residence. Terms very moderate.

225 EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FINE, FURnished, airy Rooms, with or without Board, at moderate prices, in an unexceptionable neighborhood.

245 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board for two or three young men in a private family (Scotch). Terms $5 to $6 50.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A PLEASANT house within a few steps of Fifth avenue, near Fourteenth street, would dispose of three Rooms on first floor, with a private table or without board; all the comforts of a first class home guaranteed and no other parties taken. Address box 4,540 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICELY FURnished Room and full or partial Board, with a private family; location between Tenth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating terms, S. H., box 161 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, for a lady, in a genteel and quiet neighborhood; also a Hall Room, without Board, for a gentleman; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address WHARTON, Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family in city, for gentleman and wife. Address, with location and terms (not to exceed $25), 78 Nassau street, room No. 6.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, between Twenty-second and Fortieth streets. Address, naming prices, ACTRESS, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A MAN AND WIFE, WITHin 15 minutes' walk of corner of Broadway and Canal street. Address J. E. H., Earle's Hotel.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two children, aged three and nine years, with two Rooms, adjoining (front), in a first class location; will be permanent if suited. Terms moderate. Answers not stating price and full particulars will not be noticed. Best reference given. Address box 6,625 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

MECHANICS' BOARDING HOUSE, 263 ATLANTIC street, between Smith and Boerum streets, Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

A GREAT FAMILY RESORT FOR THE SUMMER season.—Park Avenue Hotel, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, on the European and American plan; two hundred richly furnished Rooms; transient Board, per day, $2; Rooms, $1 and upwards. Madison and Fourth avenue cars pass hotel.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, ONE BLOCK FROM CITY Hall, corner Duane and William streets.—Rooms with clean beds, 40c. and 50c. a day, $2 and $3 a week; family Rooms $1 a day.

MARCOE HOUSE, 319 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILAdelphia.—Permanent or transient Boarders accommodated on the European plan or with Board by the day or week. H. M. SEIDLER, Proprietor.

WORTH HOUSE, 203 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Madison square.—Parties desiring Rooms or Suits of Rooms, with private table, in this elegant residence will be liberally dealt with.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED FARM HOUSE, NEAR Fishkill, can accommodate a small party of summer boarders; location healthy and airy; abundance of fruit and shade, grapes, &c.; terms moderate. Address T., box 5,702 New York Post office.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN GOOD COUNTRY Board, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk, in Danbury, three minutes' walk from the depot. Address box 188 Post office, Danbury, Conn.

A FEW CHOICE ROOMS, IN A FIRST CLASS summer boarding house, at Cornwall Landing, N. Y. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN ON A FARM—PLEASantly located on high ground, 24 miles from city, on Erie Railroad; modern house, well shaded, plenty of fruit and vegetables; good board, $7 per week. Apply to S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

A PRIVATE CONFINEMENT HOSPITAL, PLEASANTly situated in the country, within twenty minutes' ride of the city; good accommodations, medical attendance, nursing, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars call at or address BOTANIC DISPENSARY, 491 Broome street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and lady and boy, in a country house, close to the sea shore, about one hour from City Hall; no other boarders. Address, with lowest terms, P. P., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, at Long Branch, with good facilities for bathing; terms from $20 to $25 per week for both. Address Eugene A., Herald Office, stating location, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY, THREE CHILDREN (6, 3, 1½ years), baby, six weeks old, and servant; close to seaside or on mountain, within two hours' distance of the city; two rooms required and good table, for which I will pay $25 to $30 per week. Answers must fully state terms and particulars or not noticed. Address HOME MERCHANT, box 134 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES, WISHING BOARD, can find excellent accommodations in the large farm house of Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, two minutes' walk from Locust Valley depot, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLAIN FARM HOUSE, AT Fowzal, Vt., can accommodate six persons; terms $7 per week. For particulars and references address CHARLES HORTON, box 56 Boston P. O.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four adults and two children, in a perfectly healthy location, within one hour of New York. Address A. M., No. 31 Pearl street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child 4 years, and servant, with stabling; must be convenient to this city; seashore preferred. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, C., box 5,029 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR WIFE, SELF, three children (5, 5 and 8 years), infant and girl of 14 years. Address, with terms, box 5,103 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, close to the sea. Terms must be moderate. Send particulars to H. W., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; convenient to the city; where there are no mosquitoes. Address, with terms, C. Y. B., Herald office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—PURE MOUNTAIN air, delightful location, near the Hudson river, may be had at Mrs. BETHUEL TURNER'S, No. 5 North Third street, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

MADISON, N. J.—RIDGEDALE HOUSE; SITUATED on high ground; beautiful scenery; fine drives; first class table. Address J. SPENCER MOORE, box 4,120 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ORANGE.—SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOMS: HOUSE new, elevated, cool; 20 miles' view; 60 minutes from city; fine, plank walk; from Montrose station. J. D. PALMER (late of Mountain House), South Orange.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river.—A few very desirable Rooms can be obtained, on reasonable terms, on early application as above; twelve trains daily each way via Hudson River Railroad. E. M. BRITTON & CO.

SUMMER BOARD AT WAVERLEY—40 MINUTES BY New Jersey Railroad; abundance of fruit and flowers; nine trains leave and return daily. Inquire of JOSEPH KAUFMAN, No. 8 Gold street.

WANTED—BOARD AT FARMHOUSE ON THE HUDson, two or three hours from the city, for a family of seven; mountain air. Address WILLIAM E. K., box 4,737 New York Post office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR THE SALT water, and accessible to New York by boat and cars preferred, for a family of two adults, two children and servant. Address, stating full particulars, with lowest terms, MANUFACTURER, 363 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, GOOD country Board, near the city. Address, stating price, A. L. M., box 5,134 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, 30 MINUTES from New York.—Rockwood House; delightfully located on high ground; commanding an unsurpassed view of the river and within five minutes' walk of cars and boats; excellent stabling; a commodious suit of rooms just vacated. Address or apply as above.

AT GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON THE Sound; Village Residences, Country Seats and Farms for sale; several shore front Properties. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ROOMS, BY THE day or week at moderate prices. Restaurant and private dining rooms; fine sea bathing. Steam cars from Greenwood every 40 minutes.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.; one of the finest locations on Long Island Sound; 25 miles from the city by New Haven Railroad; trains hourly. Desirable Rooms to be had after July 11.
BENJAMIN BARNARD, Proprietor.

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA."—GOOD BATHING, FISHing, boating, &c.; $8 a week for good Board. Apply to JOHN CLARK, 81 Fulton street, or address Mrs. AMANDA ROGERS, Bellport, L. I.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY LOcated on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; 25 miles from New York; $8 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 178 Bleecker street.

COOPER COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.—This quiet, respectable family house, recently renovated, occupies a central location, a few steps from the depot and one square from the beach and Continental. Bathing facilities and livery. Terms $3 50 per day; $15 to $21 per week. Table supplied from proprietor's farm.

FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, N. J.—NOW open for summer visitors. J. M. SHARP, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.—THIS BEAUTIFUL FAMILY resort is now open for guests. For particulars address W. C. GIBSON.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—IS NOW open for the season. Access four times daily by the New Jersey Southern Railroad, foot of Murray street; also by the steamer Sea Bird, foot of Warren street, landing at the hotel dock. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This beautifully located Hotel only 25 minutes from New York; elegant bathing, fishing, &c.; has superior accommodations at reasonable rates. J. G. ARMOUR.

LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET; seven rooms, well shaded, garden and carriage house; ten minutes from shore; privilege of riding to shore at bathing time. J. M. SPERO, Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.—CONGRESS HALL. THIS HOTEL, adjoining the Continental Hotel, is open for the reception of visitors. Transient board, fine room, and French cooking, unsurpassed, $3 per day. Board by the week. J. R. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

LAKE HOUSE, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—The above delightful and favorite place of resort is now open for summer boarders. The opportunities for boating, bathing and fishing are excellent. Reference, Dr. James Ferguson, 283 Fourth avenue, New York.
N. J. POTTS, Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,
Franklin county, Vermont.
This first class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans. Route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month.
J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, L. I.—TRANSIENT guests and families taken at greatly reduced prices for the season. Take South Side Railroad, foot of Roosevelt street.
CORNELIUS BANTA, Proprietor, late of Astor House.

PARKER HOUSE, HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER county.—A few first class Rooms to let, with or without Board; steamboat makes nine trips daily from New York.
JAMES J. MOONEY.

RUTHERFURD LAKE HOTEL—ON THE [illegible] excellent bathing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for [illegible]. ANATOLE BAYLE-SON, Prop[illegible].

ROUND HILL WATER CURE HOTEL, NORTHAMPton, Mass.—This celebrated institution has changed hands, and was thoroughly renovated and reopened June 15, as a first class resort for summer guests. Six hours from New York by New Haven boat or cars, on main route to White Mountains and Montreal. Moderate prices, and superior accommodations for 200 guests.
In all the resources which render attractive a resort for invalids or pleasure seekers Round Hill stands alone and unrivalled. Its charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world wide reputation. For illustrated circulars address B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, OPEN FOR BOARDERS, AMITYville, L. I.; on the Great South Bay, 1¾ hour from New York; take Southside Railroad; good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

SEASHORE BOARD—SURF AND STILL WATER bathing; gunning and sailing on the great South Bay of Long Island; first class table; piano in house. Address J. S. BALDWIN, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

STAMFORD HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—ATTRACTIVE drives, fishing and boating, and its accessibility to New York by rail (14 trains each way daily) makes it a convenient place of resort. FRANK FIELDING, Proprietor.

THE BRIGHTON HOUSE REOPENED—AT THE corner of Richmond terrace and York avenue, New Brighton, S. I.; large airy rooms, first class table and attendance; prices moderate.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
Nyack, on Hudson, N. Y.
This elegant establishment, one hour distant by express trains from the city, is now open for boarders by the day, week or season. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, New Jersey.—This fine shady seaside is opened for transient and permanent boarders on reasonable terms. The little steamer T. Steward will run every day during the races to Eatontown dock, leaving the Highlands after every dinner and return to tea. JOSEPH J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL—LONG BRANCH.
$18 per week.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 50 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES (EITHER SEX) TREATED with certain success. Nervous debility, resulting from youthful indiscretions, causing nervousness, impaired sight, loss of memory, aversion to society, physical weakness and finally impotency, is permanently cured. A sealed pamphlet, describing all special diseases, sent by mail free. Consultations and correspondence strictly confidential. Office embraces every convenience, is respectably and centrally located. Dr. OLIN, 27 Bond street, New York.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. E. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS, 24 Chatham street, without mercury. By his Magic Invigorators lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. EVANS, 24 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Pills and Compound certain immediately; price $5.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—DR. EVANS, 24 Chatham street.—Double strength Pills and great Relief Compound; price $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late 40 years at No. 2 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manuscript restored and nervous debility cured in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MADAME WEST desire at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 146 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A SECOND AVENUE, WELL LOCATED, DESIRABLE, small, modern, fully furnished Dwelling, near Stuyvesant square, for sale very reasonable, with immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-fourth street; in perfect order and all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

MURRAY HILL.—A HANDSOME FOUR STORY brown stone high stoop House for sale, on reasonable terms, together with Furniture; size 22x70x100; situated in Thirty-fourth street, near Park avenue. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 5.

West Side.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE STORY BROWN stone House No. 54 West Fiftieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, south side; 22x50x100. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH street, 175 feet west of Boulevard, with a neat frame House, brick basement, in good order; water in the house; it will be sold below its value. Apply at 402 West Fifty-fourth street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MYRTLE AND Franklin avenues, Brooklyn; first rate stand for any business; lot 25 by 87, building two story, 25 by 66, and cellar. Inquire on property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick and brown stone Houses. All modern improvements. Just painted throughout in good style, on Lefferts street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn. Terms to suit. Rent low. Inquire of owner. J. B. COITE, 152 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A NEW THREE STORY BRICK House and Store, situated on the corner of Rutledge street and Marcy avenue, opposite the Park, on ground, Williamsburg, suitable for any business. Apply to P. MCCORMICK, on premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

$1,100 CASH WILL BUY TWO SPLENDID LOTS, at a great sacrifice (as they must be sold), near Bergen avenue station, on the Newark and New York Railroad. F. REED, No. 7 Dey street.

To Let or Lease.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT CHEAP.—IN WAYNE street, Jersey City; 10 rooms; gas, water, range, heater fine location; immediate possession.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN, a gentleman's Residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. The outbuildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage house, covered shed, tool house, cow house, chicken house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable. There are four acres of excellent land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit and ornamental trees.
Two fine cut stone entrances; roads gravelled and walks flagged.
This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson river and surrounding country. Price $30,000, which is far below its value, and about one-half the asking price two years ago by the former owner, J. Butler, Jr.
Terms easy, and immediate possession.
The gardener on the premises will show the place.
Apply to
S. EMBERSON,
421 Eighth av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts.

A.—NEW FRENCH ROOF COTTAGES TO LET OR for sale, at Rutherford Park, N. J.; terms to suit. THOS. R. AGNEW, 259 Greenwich street, New York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.—A PLOT equal to 160 lots, at $249 each, upon Central avenue, below Jerome Park, the Broadway of Westchester.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE, FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT to lease at only $2,000 a year; one hour by Erie road. Particulars of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A DESIRABLE 25 ACRE, WELL LOCATED SOUTH Hampton, Long Island Farm; mansion, 18 rooms, with outbuildings complete; only $6,000; water front, boating, fishing and fowling unsurpassed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ABOUT TWENTY ACRES LAND FOR SALE—WITHIN 600 feet of depot, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 45 minutes from New York; finely located for laying out in lots. Apply to J. L. ROBERTS, 251 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM OF 12 ACRES, NEAR New Brunswick, all filled with choice fruit; good house of eight rooms; good barn and stable, one mile from depot; only $3,500; very cheap.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—TO EXCHANGE, A FIRST class Farm of 108 acres; superior land; good buildings; plenty of fruit; splendid farm; only $18,000.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A SPLENDID FRUIT AND TRUCK FARM OF 60 acres of fine land, seven acres in fruit; good buildings; well watered; in good order; five miles from New Brunswick, 2½ hours. Price $7,000.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A CHEAP HOME FOR $1,200, [illegible], half cash, at Tremont, Lower Morrisania; handy to city; will donate in value. C. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

CLASON'S POINT,
LONG ISLAND SOUND,
Westchester county, only 10½ miles from the City Hall and 4 miles from Harlem. Villa sites on the Point, fine trees, deep water, extensive views. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 136 Broadway, New York.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS, S. I.—FOR SALE LOW, MODern House, green house, ½ acre; 8 minutes from landing. For health, view and surroundings unsurpassed.
COLLINS, 88 Pine street.

FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, STORES AND Taverns at all prices, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, for sale very cheap and to exchange for other property. F. PLAPAU,
No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM, AT A BARGAIN, two miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; good House, Barn, &c.; abundance of fruits; also beautiful Residences in city and country.
WILLIAMSON & ALTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, IN A thriving village, one hour from New York. Address JOHN F. MILLS, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SMALL BUT NEAT Cottage, about ten minutes' walk from depot, in the finest location of a very pretty village on the New Haven railroad, 45 minutes from city; ground 100x185 feet; cottage has 7 rooms; has been valued at $7,000; belongs to a widow who is anxious to sell it, and would take $5,500. The whole amount, except $1,500, can remain on bond and mortgage.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE LOW, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, N. Y., A new Cottage, with from 1 to 26 acres Land; 12 rooms; modern conveniences; ten minutes from railroad; churches, beach. Terms easy. J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome Country Seat, in Westchester county, 16 miles from New York; house contains all modern improvements and situated on two thoroughfares, one the Boston Boulevard, and within 50 yards of the river; two rail roads one mile distant; about one acre of ground, greenhouse, heater, bath, water, ornamental trees, &c. Two-thirds cash required. Address 10 South William street, or OWNER, box 6,160 Post office, New York.

FOR INVESTMENT—SEVEN ACRES LAND $2,100; 15 minutes' walk from North Shore ferry, finely located, to close estate. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEAT TWO STORY DOUBLE COTtage, ten Lots, facing two streets, beautifully located; five minutes from North Shore ferry; $8,000; church and school near. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—$2,000, THIRD LANDING, STATEN Island.—Three story brick frame House, 20x35; 12 rooms, 2 stories, large baker's oven; 4 lots; thickly settled neighborhood. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

HOLBROOK, L. I.—THRIVING VILLAGE, POST office, church, school, &c.; avenues graded and many improvements being made; lots $25; small Farms $25 per acre; all near depot; monthly payments received; possession immediately; mechanics and those working at home will do well to examine this healthy location and secure lots at these low prices; several Cottages for sale on easy terms.
T. A. R. WEBSTER, 57 Broadway.

NEAT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE, WITH 13 ACRES CULtivated Land and necessary outhouses, fruit, garden &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Address OWNER, box 2,049 Post office, New York.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL COUNtry Seat of twenty-two acres; house (Gothic) newly furnished; stables and outbuildings, in good order; grounds beautifully laid out, bounded on one side by a large, clear lake, one mile from steamboat landing.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

ORANGE, N. J.—COMPLETE RESIDENCE, HANDsomely limp rowed grounds, location high, five minutes from depot; low price if sold before August. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine street, N. Y.

TWO HIGH STOOP HOUSES IN RAHWAY; 11 ROOMS each; carriage house; modern improvements; one will rent for enough to pay interest on both.
TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

TWO SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSES, in Paterson for sale, very low; also a valuable gore Lot, near Central Park. 88 Park row, room 18.

TO LET LOW—A FINE RESIDENCE AT YONKERS; all city improvements; fine grounds, shade and stable. Furnished or not. For season or year. Address RESIDENCE, Herald office.

TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—A SPLENDID LARGE brick French Villa, well furnished; fine view; stable; nice garden; near New Brighton ferry; all modern improvements; for the year or season; possession immediately. Address box 3,372 Post office, New York.

$5,000.—FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, HALF a mile from Mariner's Harbor, and one mile from Elm park, a good House, barn and necessary outbuildings, with fourteen acres of splendid garden and farming land; considerable fruit. Apply to DR. TAPPEN, Mariner's Harbor. Elm park boats leave Cortlandt street, 9 and 10½. Mariner's Harbor boat, Liberty street, 11 A. M.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE (NEWLY furnished) to exchange for lots. Address MANTEL, Herald office.

EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson.—A brown stone House in the city; in perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable.
V. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Fordham Heights, with about 5½ acres of land; will exchange for farm in New Jersey, or desirable Western lands. Address box 1,551 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR PROperty near New York; 2,000 acres of selected Iowa land; title perfect; with some cash. Address box 2,651 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROperty, 6 full Lots on 150th and 151st streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Address PROPERTY, station F Post office.

WANTED—TWO BROWN STONE THREE STORY Houses, on the East side, 16 or 20 feet front, in exchange for Eighth avenue lots and cash.
JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway, room 18.

2 CITY LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR SMALL BRICK three story house up town; all improvements. Inquire of WM. B. CONANT, 55 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE IN SEVenth ward; must be cheap and in a good location. Address THOMAS CUMMINS, 37 New Chambers street, with full particulars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH possession, located between Lexington avenue and Broadway; price from $10,000 to $16,000. Address J. H. W., Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BASEMENT TO LET—413 BROADWAY, CORNER LISpenard street; would be rented with or without Fixtures for a restaurant or any other nice business.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with Steam Power, to let. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE ROOMS, 44X56, WELL lighted, including ground floor and basement. Inquire at R. C. ROBINSON'S chair factory, 128 to 134 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 26x105, 25x80, and 25x39 to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET; 446 GRAND STREET. Good for any kind of business. Apply on the premises.

STORE TO LET CHEAP—FOR CIGARS, FANCY GOODS, &c.; best block on Fourth avenue, next above New Haven depot; Stock and Fixtures, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., a bargain. Apply at 394.

TO LET CORNER OF PAVONIA AVENUE AND Prospect street, Jersey City.—A first class brick Store will be let for any business. Apply at 178 Pavonia avenue, hardware store.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF THE owner, a first class Harness Store; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to HUGH SEERL, 457 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A COAL OR iron yard, three Lots on Washington street, 70 feet north of Canal street. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 296 Hudson street.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL Store No. 26 Beekman street (without lofts and basement), near the new Post office; very desirable location for paper, hardware or metal trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 296 Hudson street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 111 BROADWAY.—BEFORE YOU HIRE A FURnished House compare the rates with those offered in my Real Estate Circular. Call or send stamp.
STANLEY DAY, Agent.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED; LADIES' Boarding House to let, furnished, or will sell at a bargain; a very rare chance. Address M. E. M., Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—MORRISANIA, 10 ROOMS, $30 per month, and owner's Board. Apply to CHARLES EVERDELL, 493 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—ON FIFTY-SECOND street, near Broadway; 8 rooms; all modern improvements; first class neighborhood. Possession immediately. Rent $300. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,279 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—ON BEDFORD AVENUE BOULEVARD, CORner of Lynch street, the most sightly location on Boulevard, four first class brown stone Houses, just finished, with every modern improvement; will be rented low to first class tenants. Apply to JOHN J. ROCKWELL, 162 Monroe street, Brooklyn, or at No. 5 Pine street, room No. 4, New York.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE HOUSE 211 WEST TWENty-second street, possession immediately. Price $1,500.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

LARGE AND COOL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, and small Hall Bedroom; from $3 to $250 per week; Board $4

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 UNION COURT, CORNER OF 12TH ST. AND UNIversity place.—A superior meat and pastry cook for hotel, boarding house or private family. Ask for ELIZA.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A woman as first class cook in hotel or boarding house; country preferred.

29 WEST 44TH ST.—A WOMAN AND HER DAUGHter; woman as cook, washer and ironer, daughter to do waiting and chamberwork; have best city references. Call for two days.

133 WEST 8T.—AS COOK, BY A COMPETENT woman; good baker; good city reference. Can be seen for two days

326 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook, or to cook and wash in a small family; best city reference.

NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.
THE GREAT
EUROPEAN WAR
WILL BE ILLUSTRATED
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY,
WITH ALL THE
LATEST DESPATCHES
FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Chambermaids, &c.

33 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

66 FORSYTH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing.

241 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; good city reference.

547 BROOME ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE, by a Scotch girl; a good sewer.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 837 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $5 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

51 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence to work at dressmaking by the day; understands the business in all its branches. Address or call on DRESSMAKER.

75 ST. MARK'S PLACE (8TH ST.), THIRD FLOOR.—A French lady, recently from Paris, a first class dressmaker and cutter, wishes to get employment, either to go out by the day or in some store; understands all kinds of fine work on different kinds of sewing machines. Call on or address Madame V. L'EVEQUE.

323 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes to engage in private families by the day or week; will furnish her own machine if required; reference given. Address Miss ACKLY.

901 3D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., TOP floor.—A German by the day or week as excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses; good city reference.

General Housework, &c.

147 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; is a good washer and ironer. Two years' reference from last place.

351 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., dry goods store.—A Scotch Protestant girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; good bread baker; no objection to the country; good reference.

493 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young woman for general housework in a small family. Good city reference.

624 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., TOP floor, back.—A respectable English girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for three days.

Housekeepers, &c.

196 LEXINGTON AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 33D st.—A thoroughly competent lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family, or matron in an institution; first class references, none but persons of respectability need apply. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

223 EAST HOUSTON ST., REAR HOUSE.—A German person, speaking English and French, as housekeeper or to travel as companion to a lady; country preferred. Call for two days.

Laundresses, &c.

261 WEST 24TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS fine laundress, chambermaid or waitress, no objection to the country.

343 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has lost her own baby, would like one from a respectable family to wet nurse at her own home; reference from her doctor.

714 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to do washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day to work; best city references

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FAMILY washing. Call at fifth house from 7th st. on 1st av., in fancy store.

Nurses, &c.

12 THOMPSON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

119 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; has best city reference. Can be seen until engaged.

143 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse, with the very best references. Apply at the Ladies' Episcopal Repository.

150 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out to wet nurse, is strong and healthy. Call on Mrs. FAHY, at Mrs. BUTT'S.

203 EAST THIRTY-FIRST ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL just arrived from England as nurse, is competent to take charge of a nursery, country preferred

353 3D AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to do plain sewing or light housework, no objection to the country.

541 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A COLORED GIRL, with good city references, as nurse or chambermaid. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

548 43D ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., TOP floor, front room.—A respectable married woman to go out as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

759 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTable young woman as wet nurse; just lost her own baby, a good home and small wages preferred Apply for two days.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION FOR A good girl as nurse, lady's maid or companion to an invalid lady, which carries going to the sea shore. Address box 4,277 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 15 YEARS, a situation as nurse for a child three or four years old; would like to go in the country Call at present employer's, 562 West 24th st.

Waitresses, &c.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 11.—A FIRST CLASS waitress to take entire charge of a dining room in a boarding house or hotel; city or country, best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

20 WEST 56TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH Germany wishes a situation in a respectable family to instruct children in German, French and the piano; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of references given.

27 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL JUST ARRIVED from Switzerland, speaking French, German and English, either as maid or to take care of children; is a good seamstress and can teach the above languages. Call between 10 and 12 A. M.

342 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GOOD, smart, trustworthy woman, in a private family; is a thorough servant, and is willing and obliging.

613 WEST 43D ST.—A NICE YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND store or as housekeeper. Call or address.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation in a German or English family, to teach small children, or to take charge of one child, to teach German and assist the lady of the house; references can be given. Call at 77 3d st., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WISHES TO GO AS COMpanion or governess (to take entire charge of children) with a family to Europe; she does not ask any compensation but her passage paid, is used to travelling and is not generally sea sick, would be ready to go within a week. Address, for three days, M. F., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE ATTENDANT UPON nervous or insane cases is open to an engagement; no objection to the country or to accompany an invalid to Europe. Address G. S., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY OF EXperience, an engagement as teacher or housekeeper in a family. Address A. R., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN IN A FANCY store, to reside in the family of her employer; one familiar with the business and used to sewing. Address, stating salary, &c., P. C. S., Herald office.

A.—LADIES—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WORK to pay for first class sewing machines by instalments. 28 Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Instruction free.

GIRLS WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED.—A NICE girl to attend in restaurant and ice cream saloon and make herself useful; also a girl to assist in the kitchen. Call at 6th av. and 59th st. S. C. RINE.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY; WELL recommended; French preferred, to take care of an infant. Address E. B., station G.

SALESLADIES—WELL RECOMMENDED. APPLY AT 50 Dollar Store, 550 Bowery.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, AN ACTIVE, EFFIcient, middle aged, Protestant woman, of quiet habits, without encumbrance, to attend to an invalid lady, to assist in housekeeping or any duty that would be required of her; moderate wages and a comfortable home; good references required. For further particulars address Mrs. E. W. C., Shrewsbury, N. J.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 167 West 27th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands fluting. Call at No. 2 Gramercy park, between 19 and 20 streets.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A laundry. One understanding the business may apply, 9 to 12 A. M., at French's Hotel.

WANTED—A WOMAN (TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country) to cook, wash and iron; also one to assist in washing and ironing, and to make herself generally useful; Protestants preferred; good reference required. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. at 214 East 17th st.

WANTED—A LADY AGENT OF PLEASING ADDRESS to visit Long Branch with a beautiful new book. Apply at 258 Broadway, room 17, after 1 P. M.

WANTED—FIVE FELT SKIRT EMBOSSERS. APPLY at corner Raymond and Willoughby sts, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS. INQUIRE at 105 East 30th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S NURSE; one capable of taking entire charge and who can come well recommended may apply from 10 to 12 until Monday at 34 West 25th st.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and fitting ladies and childrens dresses. Apply at No. 8 Hudson st., Hoboken, New Jersey.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four persons. None but a first rate girl need apply at 162 Allen st.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; best references required. Apply at 16 West 32d st., from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING A short distance out of the city, a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; none need apply without the very best city references. Call, between the hours of 9 and 12, at 185 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

21 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, as indoor servant in a private family; no objection to town or country. Apply to M. L.

PATENTEES OF SALABLE ARTICLES WHO DEsire a wholesale agent, South and West, address WM. T. FROBOCK, 629 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, MARried, a situation as foreman, or constant work on a farm; understands the culture of hops; has had two years' experience in this country. Address W. F., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIRST CLASS CITY REFERence, would like a situation as clerk or salesman. Address, for two days, PROGRESS, box 200 Herald office.

A DRUGGIST OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a wholesale drug house, can give good city reference. Address WILLIAM, Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGland, is desirous of obtaining a situation either as clerk and assistant bookkeeper, &c., or as an assistant in a wholesale or retail grocery store, very satisfactory testimonials from last employers. Address W. O., care of Mrs. Wettergreen, 301 East 26th st.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM EUROPE, wishes a situation as salesman in a book or music store; is efficient in shorthand writing and speaking English, French, Italian and German, wishes a few pupils for the above languages and short hand writing. Call at 502 Pearl street.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business can apply at 582 10th av., from 9 to 11 A. M. Bring recommendation.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, EXPERIENCED, active man in a wholesale toy and fancy goods establishment. Address, stating experience had and compensation required, S., Sun office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, as travelling salesman in a first class dry goods or cloth house or a position to go West, has had ten years of thorough business experience. Address C. C., Morristown, N. J.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience in the business, desires a position as prescription clerk; speaks German and French. Address W. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN UMBRELLA HOUSE to travel and sell by sample; one who has had experience preferred. Address box 1,812 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN OR TWO, FOR TEA and coffee in the city; only those with a good connection among hotels and restaurant keepers need address box 1,257 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO can control a large trade, to travel and take orders for paper hangings. Address S. S. & CO., box 149 Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK AND CORRECT AT figures, good penman, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, city references. Apply at No. 1 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, WITH WESTern acquaintance, for fancy dry goods business; also a good traveller. Address, stating experience, &c., C., box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CORRECT AT FIGURES and a good penman, to assist bookkeeper and make collections; salary $500 per annum. Address, with reference, W., station D.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, A salesman to travel up the Hudson river and in the western part of Massachusetts; one who is acquainted with the route and the business; none other need apply. Address HUDSON RIVER, Herald office.

YOUTH WANTED, THAT WRITES A GOOD HAND and is correct at figures, resides with his parents, in commission house, mostly hardware. Address C. A. W., box 124 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS FARMER OR GARdener has had 27 years' experience; 17 years with one man. Call at or address 703 Washington st.

A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; is sober and steady and understands his business perfectly Address S. K., 563 and 565 West 26th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A YOUNG MAN; he thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; is a first class groom and a careful driver; best city references. Call at or address 32 West 12th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; is willing and obliging in every way; can be well recommended by his last employer; no objection to city or country. Call at or address 252 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; would make himself generally useful. Best reference. Address ROBERT, box 182 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL FARMer, gardener and coachman. Protestant, married; best references. Address W. F., box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening. Apply at Insurance and Real Estate Journal, 97 Nassau st., this day.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, A place to manage a farm; well understands the management of all soils, stock raising and feeding. Address JOHN BELL, 12 Greenwich st

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, long experience in the care of horses; city references; no children. Address, for two days, A. B., box 201 Herald office.

203 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class coachman and groom; eight months with last employers, and can give good city reference; is also a single man.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AS FURNITURE TRAVELLER OR SALESMAN—BY A young man; thoroughly competent.
S. C. VAUGHAN, 169 Pearl st.

A BARKEEPER WANTED.—APPLY, WITH REFERence, at 71 James st., corner of Oak.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREATEST MASONIC work of the age—Macoy's General History, Cyclopædia and Dictionary of Freemasonry. Ladies can apply to J. H. WARWICK, 432 Broome st.

BOY WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE. SALARY $2 50 per week. Apply Monday, 19 M., at 1,327 3d av., corner of 68th st.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried men, who have been honorably discharged from the United States Army or Marine corps. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERINTEND the management of a wholesale store. A liberal salary will be paid to one who can furnish satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address, with name and references, box 183 Post office

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY TO GO of errands; must be well recommended.
RICHARD KEEPING, 343 Broadway.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, CORNER OF CUMBERland and Fulton av., Brooklyn. Apply between 10 and 12. Reference required.

WANTED—ONE HEAD WAITER AND 15 WAITERS (German or French); must understand English for a hotel, 10 miles from city. Apply on Monday, from 10 to 12, at 18 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT FOR A PIANO house; a middle aged man who plays the organ well and can furnish unexceptionable references will be liberally dealt with. Address AGENT, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS WAITERS AT NO. 616 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with the business; must have good references. Apply to W. S. WOOD, 176 avenue B, corner 11th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—100 OFFICERS OF THE army and navy, who have served with distinction in the late war. Inquire for Colonel P. McCAULEY, at William Reagan's, 31 Park row.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—AT 43 WHITEHALL ST.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—GERMAN PREFERRED, WHO can attend bar and wait on table, and who can come recommended. Apply at 6th av. and 55th st., before 9 in the morning.

858 1ST AV., CORNER 48TH ST.—A GOOD, SMART German boy to attend bar; must come well recommended and understand the business. Call for three days.

THE TRADES.

A PHOTOGRAPHER WANTS A PERMANENT SITUAtion in a good gallery. Address COLLODION, box 129 Herald office.

SOAPMAKERS.—WANTED, AS FOREMAN, ONE ACcustomed to remelting for manufacturing first class toilet soaps, with fine perfumes and delicate colors for honey, glycerine, &c., soaps; a liberal salary to a competent man and all answers will be regarded as private and confidential. Address J. McGUARIN, 96 Chatham street, stating where employed, how long experience and where interview may be had.

THE TRADES.

TOOL FORGERS WANTED.—GOOD TOOL FORGERS, who can work under a forge hammer making screwdrivers and other small tools, may find steady employment by calling on or addressing WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manufacturer of Carpenters' Tools and Hardware, Hedenberg Works, Newark, N. J.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—WANTED, TWO FIRST CLASS plate workers. Apply to GEORGE SHARP, No. 414 Locust st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PHOTOgrapher, well experienced in photography, photolithography and photoiypy. Address O. B., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MOROCCO CASE MAKER, TO do lining or inside work. Apply at GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., No. 3 Maiden Lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE BLANCHISSEUSE DE fin au 105 East 30th st.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

HOWARD B. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED INTO OUR FIRM as a partner. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW YORK, July 11, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—CHAMPION COW MILKER.—COMPLETE SUCcess. Like four calves, it gets the milk. Shown daily. milking Cows. Chance for energetic men. 207 Broadway.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—BY STATE AND county rights. Article of absolute necessity in every household. Profits large; sales rapid. Philadelphia and several other counties sold. Call at 79 John street, up stairs.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A man with a small capital; a first class ladies' and gentlemen's Restaurant, now doing a good business, the owner having other business to attend to; terms easy. 318 Fourth avenue, opposite the Ashland House.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic man with some capital, to become permanently connected with a first class sewing machine company. Address H. W., box 113 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WITH A CAPIital of from $10,000 to $20,000, wishes to take an interest in a paying manufacturing or importing business. Agents will not be noticed. Address K., box 136 Herald office.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—AN IRON FOUNDRY, in complete running order, with lengthened term of lease of ground. Apply on premises, Nos. 5 and 7 Ainslie street, Brooklyn, E. D.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Laundry, fine location, long lease, good run of customers and steady increase is offered for sale. Address LAVANDERIA, box 105 Herald office.

PATENTS.—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS sold on commission. C. H. PHELPS & CO., 21 Park row, New York.
References.
Messrs. Williams, Black & Co., cotton merchants, 128 Pearl street, New York; Hon. B. D. S. Brown, proprietor Rochester Democrat, Rochester, N. Y.
Parties having valuable patents that other agents have failed in negotiating are particularly requested to call upon us. C. H. P. & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO JOIN IN Banana business; $1,000 a month can be made without interfering with other business; fruit dealers preferred. Address JOLIN, 416 East Fifteenth street, room No. 5.

PARTIES FROM THE SOUTH OR WEST LOOKING for business and having $400 or $500 capital, are invited to call at 92 Liberty street, room No. 5, and investigate.

RARE CHANCE.—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale; price low; location excellent. Inquire at 1,418 Third avenue

SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 BROADWAY, HAVE A FIRST class corner Grocery Store, doing a good business, low rent, which must be sold this month, on account of health.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LIVERY STABLE business. This is a first class opportunity. Address E. S., Metropolitan Hotel, East New York.

WANTED—AS PARTNER, A YOUNG MAN, WITH about $1,000; must be industrious and of average capacity; business well known; reference given and required. Address O. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH NOT LESS THAN $4,000 capital for half interest of a well established bookbindery; must be an active and practical man in bookbinding, with first class references. For further particulars address W. S. & Co., Herald office.

$10 TO $5,000.
Parties of small means wishing business are invited to investigate a specialty at 569 Broadway, room Nos. 3 and 5

$100 A DAY—WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED in every State for Lloyd's new patent revolving dollar double Maps of Europe and America. 39 Cortlandt st.

$20,000 WANTED TO ENLARGE A SUCCESSFUL, increasing business, four years' standing; manufacturing copyrighted; monopolies, required everywhere, business incorporated; $3,000 yearly for its use, entire capital stock paying four per cent, pledged as collateral with notes; wealthy endorsers; everything genuine. In good faith address PRINCIPAL, Post office box 5,627 New York, or Ledger office, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE on a prominent corner; long lease; cheap rent, price $350; must be sold, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, 225 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND FRUIT STORE, Stock, Fixtures, three years' Lease and Goodwill, best avenue in Brooklyn; also other business chances. MACOMBER & BARKER, 347 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORES; SPLENdid Liquor and Lunch Rooms, on Broadway; corner Liquor Stores, down town Restaurants, Lodging Houses, Hotels, cheap Groceries, Drug Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries Fancy Goods Stores, Market Stands, English Pub lic Houses. MITCHELL'S Store Agency 27 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, up town, with three years' lease; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to MAX BAYERSDORFER, 87 Third av.

AN ESTABLISHED GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Store for sale at a great sacrifice. The proprietor is about to retire from business. Apply to J. MICHAELS, 1,232 Broadway, under Grand Hotel.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN YORKVILLE, DOING A good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire of Mr. WHITE, at McKesson and Robbins' (for two days, between 12 and 2 o'clock,) 91 and 92 Fulton street, New York.

GOOD BUSINESS—A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORtunity.—A first class Billiard, Sample Room and Cigar Stand for sale; location one of the most desirable in the city. For further information apply to W., 39 Union square.

FOR SALE—A PRODUCE STAND, NOW DOING A good business, in one of the best locations in West Washington Market. Address T. C., box 212 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on the east side of the city, doing a good and profitable business; price $4,000, or exchange for real estate. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 37 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FAT RENDERING ESTABLISHMENT, in working order, out of the city limits. Address G. E., Herald office

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM LAUNDRY IN THE best location in city; doing a good business; will be sold low to a cash customer. Apply to SOUTHMAYD, 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW FOR CASH, A COMPLETE Job Printing Office; new type and presses; cause of sale, party leaving city. Address L. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING CORNER GROCERY Store, on Second avenue, three story brick building, with stable, including stock, horse, wagon, &c.; price low.
GEORGE B. WALTON, 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE BLOSSOM WINE ROOM, ON Church street, third door above Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE IN Brooklyn. Inquire of MAXFIELD & CO., corner Washington and Fulton streets, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK IN TRADE, FIXTURES, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, and business of the Liquor Store on the northeast corner of Columbia and Summit streets, in the city of Brooklyn, and one of the best business locations in the city, also, the unexpired lease of the premises. Apply at 19 Summit street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established Liquor Store, on the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets; rent of store $16 a month; other business cause of selling. No agents. Inquire on premises, 500 Canal street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ONE OF THE BEST Corner Liquor Stores in city, with fixtures, &c., and ten years' lease same; now doing a good business; situated on West street, in immediate vicinity of several steamship, steamboat and ferry lines. Apply at 280 West street, city.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, TWO FIRST class Liquor Stores, desirably located. Apply to W. H. CREED, 192 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE IN EIGHTH WARD; doing a good trade; to be sold because owner has other business. Inquire in store, 126 Leroy street.

GRAND OPENING FOR BUSINESS.—SUPERIOR DINing House for sale; long established; fine lease; may clear $10,000 yearly; house or cash received in payment. J. EMMONS, 196 Murray street.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FRUIT STORE AND Sample Room for sale cheap.—Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 425 Canal street.

STORE FOR SALE.—$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS CAN be sold annually; beautiful dwelling, barn, garden, with truit; also a Farm of thirty acres, splendid land attached, located at a small village and depot in Saratoga county, N. Y.; price of all $8,500, part cash, balance on time. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—OF AN old established Liquor Store, doing a good family trade; rent low to a responsible party. Inquire of M. BURKE, Real Estate Agent, No 181 Elizabeth street.

$350.—FOR SALE, A MEAT AND VEGETABLE store, now doing a good business, with a three years' lease, or would take a partner. Inquire at 153 Prospect street, in confectionery store, Jersey City.

$350 WILL BUY A NICE FAMILY GROCERY, well stocked, with good apartments; must be sold. Apply on the premises, 750 Second avenue.

MACHINERY.

ONE HUNDRED HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler, with everything complete. Cylinder 20x48; Boilers, three, 42x25; two 14-inch flues. Will be sold cheap to make room for larger ones. Apply at 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

TO SELL—A HALF OF A LETTER PATENT FOR A useful machine. Inquire of WILLIAM KLEMT, 98 Third street.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND PORTABLE STEAM Engine of about 10 horse power; one second hand Punching Press, Dix's preferred; one second hand large size Shears. Apply to ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, Fourteenth street, near avenue B.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AT ONCE, 12 INCH cylinder and 24 inch stroke. Address box 108 Post office, Greenpoint.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES; TO LOAN ON leasehold and improved and unimproved property.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor-at-Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—THE Great American Malt and Grain Drying Company of the United States; having constructed and put in operation a dryer under the patents belonging to the said company, by which malt or wet and damaged grain is dried and rendered sweet and pure at a trifling cost and large profits. The company propose to sell an additional amount of stock sufficient to construct a dryer, to be put in immediate operation, in a locality already selected, where it will be kept constantly employed. Information will be given at the office of R. F. Harriott, No. 14 Pine street, where subscriptions will be received.
ROBT. W. RUTHERFURD, President.

A.—$25,000 TRUST FUND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Real Estate in sums of $5,000 and $10,000; no bonus wanted. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY), IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved city Property. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE POLICIES, 21 Park row. H. G. K. CALEF, Manager.
N. B.—Lapsed Policies collected.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, free of all taxes; first class securities of undoubted character below par.

Real valuation of property.....$41,800,000
Whole indebtedness only..... 650,000

Government and other securities received in exchange at the best market rates, and Bonds purchased by out-of-town residents sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 45 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 24½ PINE STREET.—SUMS OF $5,000 to 40,000 to loan on approved first and second mortgages, in New York or Brooklyn, without bonus. Principals only need apply.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON THE Bonds and Stocks of the city of New York, due August 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office in the new Court House. The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
Signed, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 27, 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW York.—Office, 64 Wall street.
NEW YORK, July 7, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the usual semi-annual five per cent dividend and an extra five per cent dividend, free of government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 293 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six (6) per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, AND a few first and second mortgages will be purchased.
WM. LINDSAY, Attorney,
289 Greenwich street, corner Warren.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 157 Broadway, New York, July 13, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on and after Saturday, 16th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

THE HEIRS OF A DECEASED PATENTEE WILL sell a valuable Patent Claim for $5,000, or exchange for real estate; has 13 years yet to run. Apply to J. T. COCKS, Esq., Sing Sing, N. Y.

$500 TO $2,000 WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE party; will pay the per cent interest. Address BOND, Herald office, and appoint interview.

$120,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM DIRECT on Real Estate. Wanted, first made Mortgages for $1,500, $7,000, $8,000 and $10,000.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c.; the same bought; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, &c. Also Pianos and Furniture, or the goods bought. JOHNSON, Loan Broker, 189 Bowery.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON Interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN FRENCH and Spanish. Address L. M., Herald office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, TEACHERS OF VOCAL music for first class schools in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri; also teachers of piano and singing for schools near New York. Several female principals wanted; demand is now good. All wanting positions should apply to American School Institute, 14 Bond street
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, GENteelly furnished House is wanted for a gentleman and wife; no other family; or would rent same and buy the Furniture if cheap. Address ALBANY, box 3,017 Post office, giving full particulars and rent wanted.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY GENTLEMAN and wife; lower part of a large nice house, or whole medium sized one, with all improvements. Hill or Heights preferred. Address, with price, G. J. E., Herald office.

LOFT WANTED—WITH GOOD LIGHT, SAY 25X100 (or equal room in two lofts), between the Bowery, Division street and Tenth street; for cigar manufacturing. Address LIBERTY STREET, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, THREE TO FIVE unfurnished Rooms in a good locality, at moderate terms. Address F. L. C., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS ABOVE Fourteenth street, on or near some thoroughfare (Fourth avenue preferred); rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, DENTIST, 25 East Twentieth street.

FURNITURE.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suit, richly carved, latest style, covered with satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $175; one do., $160; two walnut striped rep Suits for $85; two plain rep Suits for $35; rosewood four round corner 7¼ octave Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture for half cost. Private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUIT, FOURteen pieces, made to order, cost $700, for $150, covered in French satin brocatel; two Suits in rep, $75; eight Bedroom Suits, from $25 upwards; complete Bedding; 20 Carpets, at 50c. per yard. Call at private resid

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 197

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Performances every afternoon and evening

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LA GISELLE—THE NATIONS. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—THE DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES—THE WIDOW TWANKAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—LA BELLE L. N.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

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BEWARE OF SPECULATORS IN BREADSTUFFS.—The country now will be full of them, and they will do the best they can to run up wheat, flour and corn, &c., to famine prices. Let consumers look to their interests. We shall have immense crops this year, and there will be no necessity for famine prices in this country.

MR. DISRAELI entertains a very poor opinion of the humanities of the Nineteenth Century as reflected from and represented on the Continent of Europe, where a question of throne succession is about to produce war. Premier Gladstone agrees to a great extent with the author of Lothair in his depreciation of the earthly "vanities" and belligerent impulses of the hour.

SUMNER is lucky in having his name so far down on the alphabetical roll of the Senate. It was that circumstance probably that saved him from allying himself with a motley party yesterday about the size of Fenton's on the vote confirming Frelinghuysen's appointment. Finding that only three Senators were voting against the new appointee, he hedged and declined to vote at all.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is not so infallible as he used to be. The railroads, the Gentiles and the Cullom bills have so perforated his hierarchical armor that even law suits can reach him now. The United States District Court has just rendered a decision against him for ten thousand dollars in a suit for that amount, with four years' interest, brought against him by Godbe and other dissenters.

ITALY AND THE POPE.—The war situation in Europe raises the question about Italy and the Pope. If France wins, France remains the undisputed head of the Latin races. Italy, Spain, Portugal, so long at least as Napoleon lives, must look to France for orders; and Rome will continue to be the property of the Pope. If Prussia wins, Italy will rise as a unit and make Rome once more its capital city. In the latter case what is to become of the Pope? Will he go to Malta or come to Fort Washington? The generous English people have offered him Malta. We have offered him Fort Washington. The government house at Malta would not be a bad exchange for the Vatican, nor would St. John's Cathedral be a bad substitute for St. Peter's. It is our opinion that Fort Washington and our magnificent new St. Patrick's Cathedral would be more to his taste than anything that Malta offers. But he can make his choice.

SPAIN AND THE CRISIS.—Spain has at last been successful in giving Europe a sensation. What will Spain do now that war has been declared? If France licks Prussia, Spain will have to bow the knee to France. If Prussia licks France, Spain will have her liberty. France having gone to war because a Hohenzollern was a candidate for the Spanish throne, France cannot have the hardihood to go in for a Bonaparte. If France wins, the Prince of the Asturias will be proclaimed King of Spain. Spain has been instrumental in giving Europe the prospect of a war; but it is hard to see how Spain is to gain by the result. It is not impossible that Prim may now proclaim the Prince of the Asturias king, the Emperor Napoleon granting Prim all the assistance he may require. This will not settle the Spanish throne difficulty. It will not certainly secure for Spain either peace or prosperity. In the actual or impending conflict Spain as a war force is of no account.

The War Between France and Prussia—A Stupendous Struggle.

The news of a declaration of war between France and Prussia, which reached us by cable telegram yesterday, was not unexpected. For some weeks past it was evident that France desired to throw down the gage of war, and that Prussia was not unwilling to take it up. At two o'clock yesterday Napoleon communicated to the Corps Législatif that war with Prussia was proclaimed in consequence of insults offered to the French Ambassador at Berlin, Count Benedetti, by the Sovereign and Court of Prussia. We may accept this incident, therefore, as the immediate *casus belli*, although we know very well that a variety of irritating causes have existed since Prim offered the Spanish throne to a member of the Prussian royal family, thereby provoking the indignation of France, leading to hasty and defiant words on the part of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which were met by the King of Prussia at first with dignity, and afterwards with some natural display of irritation, which resulted in the dismissal of the French Ambassador. These are the ante-war incidents of some days past.

That the peoples of both France and Germany are eager for this war there can be no doubt. The utmost enthusiasm is said to prevail in the leading cities of France and Prussia. Whether the succession to the Spanish crown was the real cause of the difficulty, or only a pretext, matters little now. We are on the threshold of one of the most terrible wars Europe has ever witnessed. It may be of short duration; but, taking into account the skill, the numbers, the opportunities of the contending forces, and the deadly appliances which modern science has placed in the hands of each, the result in any event must be fearful. It may culminate in a Jena, it is true, or it may be so prolonged as to draw all Europe into the vortex—possibly into a coalition against France. But we cannot expect to see such a coalition as that which brought the allied troops into Paris in 1815. There have been revolutions among nations, and changes of boundaries since then.

Should the war last for any time there are a great many probabilities which may be realized. Incidents unforeseen may spring up at every step of the campaign. One of the first actions of Napoleon, for instance, may be to send a column of French troops into Madrid and place the Prince of the Asturias upon the throne vacated by his mother. The Prince is Napoleon's candidate for the Spanish throne, and he will never permit an Orleans nor a Hohenzollern to sit there. An incident in the campaign also may possibly be the removal of the French garrison from Rome, and among the other incidentals following upon this may be a movement on the part of Garibaldi and the "reds" scattered all over Italy and France, an element more powerful, perhaps, than is supposed, and which might show itself with grinning teeth during the confusion of a general war in the dominions of the Pope. Austria, it is said, declares herself neutral so long as no third Power interferes. This is a thin thread whereby to hold on to neutrality. Denmark has a grievance. Denmark, too, lies somewhat in the line of naval operations in the Baltic. Her ports may be needed for coaling or repairing stations. Who can guarantee her neutrality? Who can say that she will not make the third Power, insignificant as she seems, and thus give Austria a loophole to glide into an alliance with France.

A more important question is, what will Russia do? She is allied to Prussia by family ties, and her sympathy would naturally tend in that direction. But the opportunity opens at this juncture, in the midst of the turmoil in Central Europe, for Russia to carry out her long projected plans on the Ottoman Empire. The Czar has only to whisper a word to the Khedive, and a new empire would be established in Constantinople, the Turkish dominion in Europe would be destroyed forever, and the dreams of the Romanoffs—dwelt upon since the Great Peter's time—might be realized at last.

England, of course, unless forced into an alliance, must stand aside. She has too many thorns tormenting her at home to go into the foreign war business. Besides, the army she could bring into the field (about two hundred thousand men) would be but a pigmy in this battle of the giants. However, if the rumor be true that she will protect the neutrality of Belgium, her navy might do terrible service at Antwerp.

In looking for the cause of this conflict, so suddenly sprung up, we must go deeper than the question of the Spanish crown. It may be a matter of mutual necessity on the part of both sovereigns. The crops in France are very short. Bread riots in Paris are dangerous affairs. A hungry and discontented people must be diverted in some way from brooding over home grievances. A war is just the thing for the emergency. Napoleon is shrewd enough to see this, and it may be presented to his sagacious mind just now, the question between a war and a dynasty. There are troublesome elements at work in Prussia too. The popular parties who are disposed to cut down the army supplies and reduce the army are gaining ground. There appears to be every probability that they will have a majority at the next election, which would be most embarrassing for the King and government. Do not the real causes of the war lie in these facts?

We in the United States cannot but deplore this unfortunate event, in the general interests of mankind. A bloody war is always to be regretted; but whatever the consequences may be to Europe, the benefits of the conflict will accrue to us. There will be a larger demand for our abundant breadstuffs, our merchant marine will find wider employment, and all the general interests of the country will partake of a stimulating influence from the thunder of cannon on the Rhine frontier.

Congress—The Closing Scenes—Review of the Work of the Session.

The Forty-first Congress, which has throughout its two sessions led a life of blundering, closed its career yesterday in a series of blunders befitting its whole course. It was to have adjourned at twelve o'clock, but it extended the session until two and then again until five, when it succeeded in dissolving its too solid flesh. Its members are now on the way home to present the record of their doings to their constituents, and upon that record seek a re-election. The chief business concocted yesterday was a compromise between the two Houses on the Indian question, the lower House consenting to the six million dollars appropriation, provided the Senate will not take its acquiescence as an affirmation of the justice or expediency of Indian treaties. The most of the time, however, was consumed in discussing the President's message regarding the war in Europe and the increase of our mercantile marine; and, to cap the climax of blunders, both Houses adjourned without legislating on the subject.

A review of the session shows very few broad measures completed. The bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment is the only one of enough interest in it to call for any popular demonstrations, and it was almost exclusively in the interest of a class. The Naturalization bill, excellent in its provisions when first presented, was shorn of its strength by modifying amendments, and as a law is almost useless. The Georgia bill has finally been passed, but no credit can be due to Congress for passing it so long after it should have been passed. The bill reducing taxation serves that specific purpose very well so far as the quantity of taxation reduced is concerned; but as the income tax, although in a modified form, is retained, it is not very choice as to the quality of taxes reduced. The Currency bill, a mere measure of contraction, is highly objectionable, while the Funding bill, which should have prepared a well defined way for funding the debt, is merely a nullity. The Appropriation bills, being routine legislation, should have been prepared with care; but instead of that, as passed, they are crowded with jobbery; and one of the most important—the Indian Appropriation bill—has been delayed so long over a mere theoretical difference that it is now the merest makeshift, passed in a hurry to secure an adjournment.

There are other important bills which the Congress has not succeeded in passing. The Pension bill for Mrs. Lincoln is one of these, and not the least. The rejection of the St. Domingo treaty, the snubbing of Denmark in regard to St. Thomas, are serious blunders, while the imprisonment of Pat Woods and the cadetship investigations are matters which would be serious if they were not ridiculous. Altogether, the Forty-first Congress has stumbled and blundered blindly through its two sessions to an adjournment *sine die*, and we hope the coming elections will so far change the *personnel* of the Forty-second Congress as to greatly improve the character of the proceedings.

The European War in Wall Street.

The union established between the money centres of the world by the agency of the electric telegraph has brought them in such close relations that a disturbance of one is felt by sympathy throughout them all. Hence when Europe is agitated by war Wall street is quick to reflect the effect. Our growing tendency to greater independence of such influences has had a signal illustration, however, in the last few days. The European war of 1866 sent gold dancing up from 125 to 167¾. News just as startling and more important, for the reason that two greater countries are at war, meets with a more obstinate gold premium in these days. Since 1866 the United States have taken position among the leading nations of the world. Our trade and commerce are on a gigantic scale. The national credit has so wonderfully appreciated that gold is not so sensitive as it was a few years ago. As we increase the period since the war we grow strong in geometrical progression. Gold is the measure of our financial relations with other countries. It is evident to every one that with a war abroad, and with the prostration of the industries of the two greatest nations of Europe, our credit advances by comparison. Hence the slow results which follow the efforts of the gold gamblers in Wall street to get up a sensation. As compared with ordinary times the Gold Room is just now a busy place; but the most interested must confess that there is a lethargy in gold, and that the advance has been attained only by prodigious efforts and by immense speculative purchases. It is contrary to all logic that gold should be dearer and that our national credit should depreciate with the Franco-Prussian war. The present flurry over we shall behold the working of the inevitable laws that govern the questions of finance.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.—We have late news from Mexico, but, strange to say, nothing of any importance relative to the difficulty between that country and the neighboring republic of Guatemala. The Mexican government is exceedingly reticent on the subject, and jealously withholds all information regarding the matter. Porfirio Diaz, who was announced some time since to have headed a large body of Mexicans to co-operate with the Guatemalans, has issued a manifesto. Matters begin to look serious in this quarter, and, with the numerous other troubles perplexing Mexico at various points, it is difficult to imagine how she will come out of this fresh entanglement without suffering severely.

Russia in the Opening Contest—What Part Will She Play.

Has Russia forgotten Sebastopol? Thereby hangs a tale. The Czar Nicholas was hurried to the grave by the check he and the policy handed down to him by Peter the Great met in the Crimea. Has not this reflection been the canker-worm gnawing at the heart of the Czar Alexander? An empire headed by the magical name of Napoleon has arisen in the West to rival if not to overshadow the grandeur of that magnificent empire which "the Prince of Rosch, Moschk and Tobolsk" even in biblical prophecy was predestined to build up in the East. What Power stood in the way, then, of Russian advance to that city of Constantinople which even the First Napoleon admitted to be the key of the East? Austria, is the historian's and the statesman's answer. Austria was crippled. By whom? First, by France under the present Napoleon, at Magenta and Solferino, and then by Prussia, at Sadowa, compelling her to relinquish Venice. To-day she is shattered by dissensions in Hungary, in Croatia, in Slavonia. Has Russia anything to do with this? Oh! not at all. The Panslavonic feeling, however, is at work, and that contemplates the building up of an empire in the east of Europe, partly at Austria's expense, which will not be hostile to Russia or an impediment in her way. The recent Austrian elections, take them as you will, prove this.

Has Austria anything to fear from Prussia? Why, she is allied with her in blood, and Prussia faces and marches southward and westward, while Russia faces and moves southeastward. They act in parallel, not in rectangular lines.

What adversary, then, still stands, as in the Crimea it stood, antagonistic to the Russian advance upon the Golden Horn and the Holy Sepulchre? France! France at Suez, France in Syria, France on the Red Sea! Let Prussia be defeated and the French enter Berlin. French armies will then menace the Russian frontier, and French fleets ride in the Great and Little Belts and on the Baltic Sea. Russian finance is not flourishing, but the Russian navy is strong and well organized, Russia's fortresses are splendidly equipped and armed, and her army, even in Europe, is gigantic, while her people and soldiery are alike fanatical. The recent emancipation of the serfs has also greatly inspired them. Her successes in the East; her recent victories in Turkistan and her warm alliance with the Shah of Persia have revivified the old ideas of Peter. The period for the settlement of the prediction "Europe in fifty years republican or Cossack," may not yet have come, but the question of supremacy in the Black Sea, at the Dardanelles and at Jerusalem, is right upon us.

The position of Russia, therefore, in case of threatening French success, laying all sympathies aside, must, perforce, be with the Power that stands between her and danger on the West, and that strengthens and helps her against her sole great rival in administering upon the affairs of the Sultan and in establishing an independent and friendly ally in Egypt, on the East. Meanwhile, Russia will act upon her own line of orbit, "by her inevitable momentum," as Nesselrode once termed it, and she will lose no time.

The President's Message on the War.

The declaration of war by the French government reached Washington on the very last day of the session of Congress and within a few hours of its expected adjournment. President Grant therefore lost no time in sending a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, suggesting the propriety of further postponing the adjournment, not only on account of the urgent necessity for passing the Indian Appropriation bill, in order to prevent hostilities otherwise inevitable, together with their train of consequences in suffering, loss of life and expenditures—vast in comparison with the amount asked—but also especially on account of the latest intelligence of the existence of war between France and Germany. In view of this war he suggested legislation tending to enlarge our commercial marine, now altogether inadequate to meet the increase which a war in Europe will impose upon American commerce, to advance the interests of our citizens by enabling them to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of this country, and, finally, to secure the interference of Congress in behalf of our postal intercourse with foreign nations, this intercourse being now mainly carried on by North German steamers. If these steamers should be blockaded or impeded by France our postal intercourse with Europe would be greatly embarrassed.

The wisdom and patriotic spirit of the President's suggestions as to some of the great material interests which will be directly and powerfully affected in the United States by a war in Europe are patent; but the two houses, probably because of the press of time, or more likely through blundering lack of statesmanship, let the opportunity go by without acting upon such a bill, except so far as windy discussion may be called action, and have thus left our mail facilities with Europe at the mercy of any enterprising French cruiser that may choose to attack North German steamers, and has besides rejected the best opportunity we may ever have of advancing our mercantile marine to its old standard without the inconveniences of subsidies.

CUBA—A FAIR OPENING FOR INDEPENDENCE.—Captain General De Rodas has just returned to Havana, and the campaign against the Cubans may fairly be considered as at an end, for the present, at least. Looking at the late campaign from an unprejudiced standpoint we cannot help coming to the conclusion that while the Spaniards have accomplished little with well equipped and well disciplined soldiers, the Cubans, lacking these, have been able not only to hold their own, but to gain a little. Lately the Cubans in the Eastern Department have been active. So much so, in fact, that more troops have been asked for by the Spanish generals. Where the reinforcements asked for are to come from it is difficult to say. It is out of the question to think that in the present state of affairs in Europe Spain can forward them. Now is the time for the Cubans to hit hard and hit often. They have a chance which they should not lose. Spain's difficulties at home may prove Cuba's opportunity to win her freedom.

General Failure of the European Crops.

The year 1870 will long be remembered in Europe, not only for its intense heats but for the prolonged and widespread drought that now gravely threatens nearly two-thirds of the cereal and other harvests. By our latest advices we perceive that the situation in this respect has become actually alarming. In many departments of France not a drop of rain has fallen for many weeks, and even throughout regions near to the seashore the crops look poor and thin compared with those of former years. Universally hay, straw and clover are lost, and the peasantry are hurrying their cattle to the butchers because they no longer have fodder wherewith to feed them. At the late La Villette market, in Paris, four thousand head of beef cattle were offered for sale at almost any price, where two thousand has been the usual figure. Thus there is more meat offered to consumers than ever before; but the question arises, "What are the latter to do next winter?" Farmers near the garrisoned towns, who usually enjoy the loan of artillery horses by the government, have sent them back to the army for lack of the commonest feed for them. Wheat, barley and oats have doubled in price, and the standing growth is wretched. Peas and beans are in the same condition; hemp and flax are gone; the fruit trees of all kinds begin to droop and are full of caterpillars, and the vineyards of the Southern districts are seriously attacked by the worm known as the *phylloxera vastatrix*. Even Algeria has suffered from both drought and locust, and can count upon only a medium crop of grain to aid France. Spain and Italy are similarly tried, and the only really fine crop of staple that the latter will be able to boast of will be silk. Bohemia, Hungary and the Danubian Principalities will come to the rescue, to some extent, but the deficit in Germany will probably absorb all their superabundance. The most singular feature of this "beggarly account of empty boxes" is that in some of the finest grain provinces of the Russian empire the crops are short for another reason than heat and drought. Untimely cold and moisture have crippled them. Sweden will do no more than sustain itself, and it is doubtful whether Belgium and Holland will do so much. The East seems to be similarly threatened. Early in the season we noticed the distressing lack of rain and running water in Syria and parts of Turkey, and both those countries look to importation for help.

Prices in France have gone up largely and are rising every hour, and the reserve which the government always makes there, for a year or two in advance, is likely to be more than taken out of its hands. At all the leading markets grain has reached the rate of thirty francs per metrical quintal. In some places it has risen even to thirty-five, which is from five to ten francs above the prices of last winter. What, we may ask, will it be three months hence, particularly should an insane war open the floodgates of devastation and waste?

It is now that the United States step into the foreground as the granary of the nations. It is to this "fruitful land of Canaan" that all must look. Here are the golden fields and the laden orchards all the way from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from ocean to ocean. Here are the cattle on a thousand hills along with the rich grass, the luscious fruit and the bursting ear. Out of the midst of war and desolation this much favored land has been raised up to offer the Old World, in the hour of its dearth and its warlike madness, healing and a refuge. To-day the Republic stands before mankind the image of Liberty, holding the olive branch of peace in one hand and the horn of plenty in the other.

SAM SCHOCH IN CONTEMPT.

He Refuses to Obey the Summons of Coroner Burns—A Warrant for His Arrest—Jersey Railroads Versus Jersey Law.

In spite of the insolence offered to Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, by Samuel Schoch, superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad, the Coroner is determined to have the law vindicated. The inquest on Regan, the unfortunate man who was run over and afterwards allowed to bleed to death, was commenced last evening at the Court House in Jersey City. Among the witnesses subpœnaed were Samuel Schoch and John Morford, of the Morris and Essex Railroad. They endeavored to shirk the service of the summons yesterday, and Constable Johnson was informed at headquarters that they were "up the road." He concealed himself afterwards and soon saw his men, on whom he bestowed the legal documents. They did not put in an appearance, however, at the inquest, and Coroner Burns issued warrants for their arrest, and charged Constable Johnson with the execution of the warrants. Sam and John will in all probability find themselves in the county jail without any immediate prospect of relief this evening for their contempt of the Coroner's authority.

This is the first instance in which railroad officials in Jersey attempted to set themselves above the law, and Coroner Burns is determined to teach a lesson which will be instructive to all who might hereafter feel inclined to follow the example.

RESIGNATION OF SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN.

He Will Send in His Resignation To-day—His Reasons for Retiring.

There is much excitement in the police force in consequence of the rumor that Superintendent Jourdan, that clever but too thin-skinned officer, contemplates sending in his resignation. It is reported that he will to-day, at the meeting of the Police Commissioners, resign his trust and give his reasons therefor at length. It is expected that he will state that, inasmuch as he failed to receive the sympathy and support of his subordinates, many of whom have endeavored in various ways to render more onerous the arduous duties of his office, since his appointment as superintendent, he cannot longer remain in chief command. He will also complain of a general apathy and lack of discipline, which he has been endeavoring to remedy, but without effect, owing to the envy and jealousy of some of the police captains, who have bitterly opposed him since his promotion to the office of Superintendent of Police. Another reason for the resignation is that he is not consulted by the Board in the selection of captains and sergeants, and officers are promoted to these positions who are unfitted for them, and he (the Superintendent) is held responsible for their inefficiency.

A SERIES OF SAD FATALITIES.

Drowned in the Passaic—Frightful Accident to a Factory Girl—A Mystery.

In Newark last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Julius Hartong, while bathing in the Passaic off the steamer Naushon, near the foot of Van Buren street, was seized with cramps, as believed, and drowned. The body was recovered and the county physician notified. This same man was the one who gallantly rescued from a similar fate a little girl who fell overboard from the steamer last Sunday.

Ellen Winne, of Oxford street, a young girl employed in Adams' Newark bag factory, in Commerce street, was caught in the shafting belt last evening and injured in a shocking manner, so that no hope of her recovery is entertained. It was thought she could not live through the night.

Late last night a semi-intoxicated colored man appeared at the station house, and stated that another colored man, a barber, named Charles Conover, of Washington street, below Kenney, had died suddenly, under circumstances of a mysterious character. He was the third husband of Mrs. Conover, and was whipped off in the same way and manner as the other two who had gone before. The matter was referred to Dr. Dodd for investigation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ENGLAND.

Season Regattas.

LONDON, July 15.

The second day's regatta of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club resulted in the victory of the cutter Vampire. The Nellie came in first and the Vampire second. The prize was awarded to the latter on allowance of time for tonnage.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, July 15, 1870.

The House of Lords to-day insisted on their amendments to the Irish Land bill, and appointed a committee to set forth their reasons therefor.

The House of Commons to-day engaged in desultory debates on the Red River affair and the concession of British territorial rights in Gambia.

Continental matters absorbed all the attention of Lords and Commons. Little business was done, and both houses were counted out at an early hour.

The trial of the alleged Fenian conspirators, Davitt and Wilson, is now in progress in the Court of Queen's Bench.

ITALY.

Christian Delegate to America.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

Father Gavazzi has arrived in Paris, *en route* to the United States to attend the Evangelical Council.

MEXICO.

No Account Yet of Mejia's Son—Mexican Need of War Vessels in the Pacific—The Press and the President—The Tehuantepec Railroad Scheme.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 7, }
VIA HAVANA, July 14, 1870. }

Secretary Mejia's son, who was abducted from Guaymas on board the pirate ship Forward, has not yet been heard from. His fate is still a mystery. The foreign merchants have been the greatest sufferers by Vega's operations. Vega intended also to sack the City of San Blas, and then make a descent on the city of Mazatlan. It is evident from late events that the Mexican government needs vessels to guard against future operations of a similar nature on the Pacific Ocean. The opposition journals disapprove of the smuggling charges made against President Juarez, but condemn the course of the United States war vessel Mohican in destroying the pirate Forward. The government journals, however, speak in favorable terms and express themselves as grateful.

Mount Ceboruco is still in a state of eruption.

The survey of the Tehuantepec Railroad scheme has been approved. Mr. Williams, the chief engineer, goes to New York. The work on the road will commence in September.

UTAH.

Decision Against Brigham Young in a United States Court.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 15, 1870.

In the United States District Court to-day, in a suit of Godbe and others against Brigham Young, as trustee of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for $10,000, with four years' interest, the jury gave judgment for the plaintiffs. This is the first suit against Brigham Young, and others are pending.

WAS IT A MURDER?

Coroner Flynn was yesterday notified that the body of a man had been picked up near Governor's Island on Thursday evening. It appears that Lance Sergeant Sherwood, of the United States Regulars, while on duty near Fort William on the evening of the 14th inst. observed the body of a man floating near the shore. Upon towing in the body, which did not appear to have been long in the water, the right eye was seen lying on the cheek, there was a scar under the same eye and several black and blue marks about the throat. The sergeant states that otherwise the body appeared fresh and natural. The pockets of deceased's clothes were found turned inside out. Dr. McEwen visited the island yesterday but was unable from a mere inspection to ascertain the cause of death. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue, where a post mortem examination will be held on it to-day.

TORNADO IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 15, 1867.

A severe tornado, accompanied with hail, passed over this county yesterday afternoon, doing serious damage to the crops, fruit trees, fences and buildings.

In Kinderhook the steeple of the new Reformed church was blown down, damaging the building to the amount of over $6,000. Other buildings were damaged to a considerable extent.

In Ghent the Reformed church was much damaged and the glass was broken from a number of other buildings.

In Ancram there was a general havoc among the hay stacks, fruit trees and grain. Large forest trees were uprooted and fences swept away. A number of workmen in the fields were seriously injured by hailstones.

Nearly every town in the county has suffered more or less. It was the severest gale that has visited this county for twenty years.

SUNSTROKES YESTERDAY.

An Italian boy, named Frank Borach, of No. 5 Crosby street, was yesterday prostrated by the heat and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Anton Frasche, of No. 115 Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was yesterday overcome by the heat and sent to his residence.

William Dirks, aged forty-five, of 375 Hudson street, was yesterday overcome by the heat and sent home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Jerome B. Chaffee was nominated by the Republican Convention in Denver City, Colorado, on the 14th inst., as a delegate to Congress.

Chief Justice Chase and daughter arrived at St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday evening. He will remain for some weeks in the State.

A negro who was confined in the jail in Nashville, Tenn., on the charge of outraging a woman, was taken out by a party of disguised men and hanged.

The New Orleans firemen arrived in Elmira last evening. They were met by the entire fire department of the city and escorted to the Rathbun House.

Five hundred coolies for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad arrived in Chattanooga yesterday. This is the first instalment of 2,000.

The woollen factory of the Palmer Falls Company in Corinth was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening. Loss $20,000, on which there was no insurance.

The jury in Ballston who had the case of Willbeck, the anti renter, under consideration yesterday brought in a verdict of "not guilty" for the prisoner.

The Canadians are pleased at the result of the late Fenian trials in Canandaigua. They consider the trials have been impartial, and regard the Canadian and English journals as false prophets.

A freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad ran into a washed away curve near Hays City on Thursday. Reynolds, the engineer, and Williams, the fireman, were both killed. Palmer, the conductor, and Gaffney, the brakeman, were both dangerously injured. The locomotive and several cars were wrecked.

Ten men, while working on the wheelhouse of the steamer Northwestern, at Montrose, Iowa, on the 11th, were thrown into the water by the breaking down of the scaffolding. Four of the men were drowned.

A barn belonging to the Troy and Lansingburg Horse Railroad Company was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at Troy, in this State. The loss is $50,000, covered by insurance.

The disease which appeared among cattle several weeks since in California, and was pronounced dangerous to human life, has also developed itself among hogs.

A resolution introduced in the Georgia Senate yesterday, declaring the negro Bradley ineligible to a seat in the Senate from the First district, was made a special order for Wednesday next.

The total imports of teas to the United States from China for the season which has just closed sums up as follows:—19,000,600 of green, and 3,595,300 pounds of black teas. The silk season exports from China was 42,640 bales, of which 551 bales came to this country.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, LONDON July 15—11:30 A. M. Consols opened at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities flat and nominal. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865 old, 87; 1867, 87; ten-forties 86. Stocks flat and nominal; Erie Railway shares, 17; Illinois Centrals, 107; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LONDON, July 15—1 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾; for the account 91¾. American securities flat and nominal. United States five twenty bonds 1862, 86¾; 1865, old, 85¾; 1867, 86¾. Stocks flat and nominal; Erie Railway shares, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 15—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy and irregular. Middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day have been 7,000 bales, including 510 for speculation and export. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 453,000 bales, of which 70,000 are American. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 7,000 were taken for export and 4,600 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 593,000 bales, of which 330,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 52,000 bales, of which 37,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 15, P. M.

The breadstuffs market is excited, and prices are advancing. Wheat 10s. 8d. per cental for California white, 9s. 11d. for No. 2 red Western, and 9s. 11. for red winter. Flour 25s. 6d. per bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 22,500 quarters were American corn; 33s. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 15—4.30 P. M.—Beef buoyant. Pork firm. Lard quiet and steady. Cheese heavy.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 15—Linseed oil easier at £31 10s. a £31 15s. per ton. Sugar quiet and steady at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard afloat.

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WAR IN EUROPE

French Declaration of War Against Prussia.

NAPOLEON IN A NIGHT COUNCIL.

Queen Victoria's Appeal Ineffectual.

The French Minister Insults King William.

Count Bismarck on the German Trade Interests.

Financial, Commercial and Neutral Reports from Europe.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON AND THIS CITY.

IN FRANCE.

Napoleon in a Night Council—The Diplomats Uncertain in the Morning—Queen Victoria's Appeal—The Emperor to the Germans.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

After the Council at the Tuileries the Ministers accompanied the Emperor to St. Cloud last night, where the Council was resumed and lasted far into the night.

It is asserted that the Baron von Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems yesterday when the Prussian messenger arrived here with counter-orders.

Marshal Randon has gone to Algeria to take command of the province in place of Marshal MacMahon.

The *Gaulois* says the Minister of Austria to Berlin is now in Paris, and has had an interview with the Emperor.

It is reported that the Emperor received a despatch from Queen Victoria this morning making a last appeal for peace, and a similar despatch was also sent from London to the King of Prussia.

A proclamation, it is said, signed by Napoleon, has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States as soon as the French troops have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussia, not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. An enormous number of copies have already been printed.

War Declared.

PARIS, July 15—3 P. M.

The Corps Législatif declared war against Prussia at ten minutes before two this afternoon.

PARIS, July 15—4 P. M.

The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Législatif.

The French Declaration of War—Napoleon's Reasons.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.

The French declaration of war is based on the following causes:—

First,—The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, the French Minister, and its approval by the Prussian government.

Second,—The refusal of the King of Prussia to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne; and

Third,—The fact that the King persisted in giving the Prince liberty to accept the throne.

The declaration concludes:—"The extra constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive!"

The Emperor's War Message—"Grievances" of France from Prussia.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke de Grammont before the Senate to-day:—

MESSIEURS—The manner in which the country received our declaration of the 6th of July led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other grievance (than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.)

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not intervene except as head of the family; but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of Hohenzollern. Desistance (in the project) came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the King should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our ambassador that he would not longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that Werther might take leave and that the armament of Prussia had commenced. On our part, we yesterday called out the reserves, and we have taken such other measures as the interest and honor of the country demanded. A copy of this declaration has been presented to the Corps Législatif by Monsieur, the Keeper of the Seals. The government asks a vote of supplies and the call to arms of all classes (owing military service).

Parliamentary Action.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

The Corps Législatif has voted the extreme demand of the government, the left voting in the negative.

The Insult.

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

An extraordinary edition of the *Constitutionnel* announces that, in consequence of the "insult" offered to Benedetti, France accepts war, which Prussia offers.

Feeling in Paris—Ready.

PARIS, July 15—3 P. M.

The excitement in the city is very great to-day.

No opposition to war is manifested by any class of citizens.

Rentes have advanced to 69f.

La Liberté reports that great bodies of troops were put in motion last night for the frontier and that the Emperor will soon take the field in person.

PARIS, July 15—Evening.

The excitement in Paris is intense.

Allied Protest.

VIENNA, July 15, 1870.

The governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

The Neutrals.

PARIS, July 15—P. M.

Holland will remain neutral in the struggle.

The belligerents have engaged to respect the neutrality of Belgium, yet troops are rapidly concentrating at Antwerp and other strategic points. The specie and bullion in the National Bank, at Antwerp, have been removed to the citadel. An issue of paper money is announced.

Austria professes neutrality unless a third Power intervenes.

IN GERMANY.

The French Minister Imperious—King William and How He was Interrupted—Benedetti Dismissed.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The *North German Gazette* has a despatch from Ems to-day giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti.

It seems he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily "his intentions" on the pending imbroglio.

He was therefore dismissed immediately.

The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defence.

The King returns here to-day.

There is great excitement here.

Parliamentary Approval.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meet here to-day. The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude.

A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for the national defence.

Count Bismarck on the Trading Interests.

LONDON, July 15, 1870.

Count Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. The notification, of course, applies to all ocean steamers belonging to German ports.

Prussia's Position of Right.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.

It is reported that the Prussian government itself demanded of France the recall of her Minister, Count Benedetti, and that the European Powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect.

IN HOLLAND.

Army Preparation.

THE HAGUE, July 15, 1870.

J. R. Thorbecke has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Roest von Limburg.

Orders have been issued for mobilization of the army.

IN BELGIUM.

Great Powers' Mediation Failed.

BRUSSELS, July 15—A. M.

The intervention of the great Powers for peace has been ineffectual.

Napoleon will announce to-day the rupture of relations between France and Prussia and the declaration of war.

IN SAXONY.

Royalty at a Stand Still.

BERLIN, July 15, 1870.

The King of Saxony has abandoned his long planned tour, and remains at Dresden.

IN ENGLAND.

The War Declaration News—Intense Excitement—Scene in the Lobbies of Parliament—Looking to Belgium.

LONDON, July 15—P. M.

The declaration of war by France against Prussia, although expected during the past two days, has created intense excitement in England.

On 'Change there was great excitement at the close of transactions to-day.

The lobbies in both houses of Parliament were filled with groups of excited persons, who were busily engaged in canvassing the actual situation and the probabilities of its results during the meeting of the members.

There prevailed a general condemnation of France during the time.

An extra-official expression by some of the members of the British Cabinet induces, inmites it may be said, the belief that England has peremptorily prohibited, by protest, any military occupation of Belgium by France.

London News in the Morning—The Bullionists Distrustful and Anxious—Advices from Paris—Napoleon Making Ready and On the Qui Vive Generally.

LONDON, July 15—A. M.

The news is more warlike again to-day.

The feeling at the exchanges of Europe is one of distrust, and the prices of securities are generally at the lowest point yet reached. At Paris at half-past eleven o'clock last night the Bourse was excited and rentes fell to 67 francs. At Frankfort the United States five-twenty bonds closed yesterday at 88 against 96 a 96½—the usual price; and at the London Exchange this morning stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline.

The following interesting despatches, bearing upon the situation, have been received here to-day:—

PARIS, July 14—Evening.

It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred to-day between the Emperor and Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace.

The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this direction.

The movement of troops towards the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone and the raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East.

The preparations at the different naval stations are of a similarly large scale.

It is the general belief here that war will be declared.

Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

PARIS, July 15—Noon.

The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 65f. 60c.

There is great agitation here.

Many demonstrations in favor of war were made by the people during the night. Crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards shouting "Vive war," "Down with Prussia," &c. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere. The crowd stopped at the Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly.

It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day.

Mr. Disraeli on the Crisis.

LONDON, July 15, 1870.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, asked the government for an expression of its opinion on the Continental disturbances. He could not believe in the nineteenth century a war of succession possible, in view of our elevated tendencies and wide sympathies. Many causes of jealousy, discontent and distrust had risen between the two Powers and were now brought to a precipitate decision.

Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any sufficient ground for trouble, and added that the causes were unfit for discussion. Neither Power had declined friendly intervention. He referred to the provisions made by the Congress of Paris for arbitrament; but belligerents were yet unwilling to accept them. He still hoped there would be an opportunity for a renewed attempt to mediate, which should be eagerly seized.

THE MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Commercial and Financial Excitement.

LONDON, July 15—Evening.

The excitement arising from the situation has been intense here all day. Business was at a standstill, and commercial quotations are quite nominal. People collected in groups in the street and discussed the news. After 'Change hours markets were generally firmer, and American securities were steady, but prices nominal.

On 'Change.

LONDON, July 15—1 P. M.

Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal. Breadstuffs are excited and advancing.

LONDON, July 15—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 91¾ for both money and the account. American securities flat and nominal. United States five-twenty-bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 86; 1867, 85½; ten-forties, 85. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie Railway shares, 15½; Illinois Central, 107; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

IN SPAIN.

Local Politics Above All.

PARIS, July 14, 1870.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Siecle* predicts that General Prim will be superseded by Señor Zorilla or General de Cordoba.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Official Announcement of the Withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a Candidate for the Spanish Throne—Reticence of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister—Instructions to Prussian Consuls in This Country—Disappointment of the Baron at the Non-Suspension of the Navigation Laws.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The exciting war news from Europe was the subject of universal comment here to-day. At an early hour information was received of the sailing of the French fleet, and of the announcement made in the Paris *Constitutionnel* that war was accepted by France. People discussed the matter with the keenest interest, and, as usual, predicted all sorts of dreadful results, including a general European war and the overthrow of all the great Powers in that part of the globe. It would be difficult to determine for which side most sympathy was expressed, although nine-tenths of the talkers admitted that France was at fault in striking the first warlike blow. Still there are many here who admire the pluck of France, and who hope she may succeed in defeating Prussia, right or wrong.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, has received quite a number of despatches from his government since the commencement of the difficulties, and has communicated copies to Secretary Fish. The Baron belongs to the old school of red tape diplomats, who have a holy horror of newspaper men, and fear to say one word lest their government should consider it a breach of official etiquette. "I have nothing to communicate to the newspapers," said the Baron to-night. "My government has not instructed me to furnish despatches to the newspapers, and I cannot give them out."

Notwithstanding the punctilious style of the venerable Baron and his refusal to make public the contents of his despatches it is ascertained that among the recent communications from his government is one instructing him to direct all the Prussian consuls in this country to warn their countrymen of the necessity of taking some steps to secure their vessels against depredations of the French Navy. The Prussian Government admits its inability to protect its commerce on the high seas, and as a precautionary measure has thus warned its subjects at home and abroad. Baron Gerolt has prepared instructions to all the Prussian consuls, in accordance with this despatch, and will send them away to-morrow.

The Baron is of the opinion that the first attempt of the French will be to cross the Rhine, and hopes that all who do so will never return. He does not pretend to predict the length of the war or the complications to which it may lead, but seems confident that Prussia will lose nothing by the contest. He regrets that Congress adjourned without adopting the recommendations contained in the President's message regarding the necessity of suspending the navigation laws for a year, and considers that the American people will soon regret this omission on the part of the National Legislature. He believes the American people will wake up in a few days and realize that a very great mistake has been committed by its Congress in the haste and confusion of the closing hours.

The Baron was at the Senate for several hours to-day in consultation with a number of Senators, urging legislation with a view to protecting Prussian vessels pending the war between his government and France. The feeling manifested was eminently favorable to Prussia, and had there been more time there is no doubt some action would have been taken.

The Spanish Minister called to-day on the Secretary of State at the Capitol and made to him the following communication, which shows that Spain will remain neutral in the coming contest:—

MADRID, July 15, 1870.

FROM THE MINISTER OF STATE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON:—

The President of the Council of Ministers has received from Prince of Hohenzollern the following telegram, namely:—

On account of the complications which seem to rise out of the fact that my son Leopold is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spanish people in placing them in a position where they are controlled by their national feelings, and as I am satisfied that under such circumstances their suffrages would not be as free and spontaneous as my son has been led to believe in consenting to be a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name.

PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

The government, grateful to the Prince of Hohenzollern for the justice he is thus rendering the Spanish people, respect the important motives which led him to withdraw his name, and they consider that there is no more reason for carrying on the measures that had been agreed upon for the election of the monarch. The *Gazette* will publish this very day an order from the President of the Cortes suspending the call for the session on the 26th inst., which was published in the *Gazette* of the 9th inst.

Communicate to the United States government the contents of this despatch.

There is considerable talk to-night about the necessity of an extra session for the purpose of making some changes in the laws relating to foreign vessels. A number of prominent Senators and high officers of the government have expressed themselves quite freely on the subject, declaring that it was the best opportunity any nation ever had to benefit itself and add to its maritime prosperity. The tariff interest in the Senate prevented any action in regard to the calling of an extra session; no action has as yet been taken, though it is stated that the President is desirous something should be done, as he feels that the country will greatly profit by more liberal commercial policy just now. Should circumstances or the interests of the country specially require it the proclamation will be issued without hesitation. There is considerable uneasiness felt among members of Congress for fear that they will be called back much sooner than they expect.

THE WAR FEELING IN NEW YORK.

The Popular Pulse Quickened by the Smell of Gunpowder—What the People Think and Say—The Flurry in Gold and Among the French and German Steamship Companies—The Foreign Consulates—The Prussian Consul General and His Instructions.

Since the Union army compelled the capitulation of General Lee, with his disorganized and badly beaten forces in April, 1865, New York has been overwhelmed by no such tidings as those which flashed over the cable yesterday at noon, proclaiming that at ten minutes past two o'clock France had spoken for war. New York was filled with excitation. Despatches from Washington came pouring in announcing that the Napoleonic menace had been received in the House of Representatives with profound sensation. The afternoon papers discussed the position and crisis with flippant periods, and men went around on the eve of

A COSMOPOLITAN DISASTER

with light phrases and feathery jokes. Singularly enough, the same joy that followed Lee's surrender in 1865 is now preceding the gigantic struggle between the two mightiest Powers of Europe in the summer of 1870, and this kind solicitude on the part of America for the misery of the quarrelling dynasties of the Old World seemed to be a sort of entertainment to those who read the voluminous despatches and eagerly watched for the latest intelligence.

Setting aside that extremely small body of humanitarians who always labor for peace, and the highly respectable body of broadbrims, there is no doubt that yesterday's doings abroad were a subject of congratulation in most every household.

THE LONG GLOOM OF FACES

of 1861, when the pall of war hung over the young administration of President Lincoln, was nowhere to be seen. An ocean separated America from the battle field to be, and people were happy—remarkably contented. Upon applying the finger to the popular pulse it was found to beat swifter than for previous years, and all themes, social, political and financial, were absorbed in the capillary subject of the French-Prussian contest.

THE HUGE SPONGE OF AGITATION

absorbed every soluble subject from men's mouths, and the public at large belched forth a surplus of martial froth, which has been accumulating since Grant became victor at Appomatox.

"I, sir, am for France," said an excited publicist before the HERALD bulletin.

"And I, sir, am for Prussia," was the reply of No. 2, as he read the thrilling telegrams from Paris.

Talk thickened. The nations were discussed, men argued about the military establishments of the contending Powers, and, as every third man one can meet on Broadway has been a brigadier general in the federal army, integers, decimals, field fortifications and strategic movements were not sparingly indulged.

If Napoleon could have only taken advantage of the military science developed yesterday before twilight in this city he could

THRASH PRUSSIA WITHOUT ARMS,

munitions, men or brains. The drift of the popular current was for France. On a question of nationality, the people generally, in a feeling of bitterness toward England, and a feeling of admiration for the earliest ally of the United States and the name of Rochambeau and Lafayette, sided with the second empire. Excited groups praised the military ardor of the French;

THE GENIUS OF NAPOLEON III.:

his bold, aggressive policy toward the inland powers; his haughty demeanor toward Bismarck and King William; his distinguished capacity as a statesman and savant; his progressive and productive rule in France, and his defiant masterly and audacious bravery in the face of the combined powers of the continent; his career as a prisoner in Ham, as an adventurer in America, as a president of the republic, and finally his success in aggrandizing his own family were all mentioned in a spirit of commendation.

Sympathizers with Prussia urged the talents of Bismarck, his diplomacy, his triumph over Austria, his glorious Sadowa and the determination, pluck and experience of the Prussian soldiery. Let the war cry, they said, be

"THE NEEDLE GUN AGAINST THE CHASSEPOT,"

and then see who wins.

It was agreed on all sides that the conflict would be brief; that the engagement between the two armies would be general and decisive. At the newspaper offices the transatlantic events were discussed in all their bearings, and the advantages of the two Powers were duly canvassed. In these quarters the tendency was to support Napoleon. Elsewhere—at the hotels, mercantile houses, banks and public offices—all other subjects melted into

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The effect upon gold was studied to the minutest laws of finance; home industry was considered as affected by the incoming struggle, and trade-men and importers, though they wished to read of and enjoy the great international prize fight, looked glum over prospective profits, and much preferred low rates on French laces and Prussian fineries.

Those who were bound for Europe by the steamers sailing to-day were mad. They did not desire to enter a captivity on the ocean, and the President's proclamation, printed elsewhere, put a damper on their fine projects. Trunks were left partially packed, and many sought the refuge of a crippled hope.

The vestibule of

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

was crammed during the evening, and here again speculation as to the issue ran mad. Napoleon was the favorite.

Among the lager beer saloons, and where Prussians most do congregate, of course verbose missiles in the German tongue were hurled at the crown of Napoleon. Some thought Prim was only Napoleon's tool, and not a few expressed the opinion that Spain was a paw, attached to the astute Frenchman's diplomatic wrist.

A HERALD reporter called upon

MARSHAL SHARPE

to obtain his instructions from Washington as to neutrality, but up to a late hour none had arrived. Passing up town he called at the headquarters of the Department of the East, General McDowell commanding, but the great building was deserted, and the General was at the Pequot House, New London, resting on his arms.

The sale of papers last night was incredible, and every one seemed to participate in the sensation of the day, which, since America and Europe are in close telegraphic communication, renders the conflict a matter of hourly interest in every American home. At the

LIEDERKRANZ AND ARION SOCIETIES

hostile sentiments were freely expressed towards France, members declaring the defiant attitude of Napoleon to be a ruse to infuse life into his dying dynasty and vigor into his crumbling government. Such an unholy cunning they believe will be repelled by the Prussian hosts, assisted by the now neutral Powers of Europe.

Leaving the excitement around the HERALD Building yesterday afternoon to take care of itself, a HERALD reporter wended his way to Bowling Green, and ascended the three flights of stairs which led to the cool chambers of the French Consul General. The Consul General himself was absent, but he was represented by a very polite French gentleman, who in the most enchanting manner asked the reporter what brought him there and what his business was.

REPORTER—I come from the NEW YORK HERALD in search of information, sir. May I ask if you have been officially informed that your sovereign has declared war against Prussia?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; we have no information here on that subject except what we may hear on the streets. Nothing official has been communicated to us. What is the latest cable rumor?

REPORTER—Well, the "rumor" says that Napoleon has made a formal declaration of war, and that French troops have crossed the frontier of Rhine-Prussia. (Here the French gentleman shrugged his shoulders and smiled pleasantly, and the shrug and the smile said, much more plainly than words could speak, that he fancied the news was too good to be true.) May I ask if you have not received some instructions concerning your shipping interests in view of the possibility of having such a war as this threatened one on your hands?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; no instructions whatever on that point. If this rumor be true I daresay we shall have instructions very soon; but until we do receive official information we shall continue to act as though nothing had happened.

REPORTER—Are you in any degree apprehensive as to the fate of the French vessels now on the ocean? Is there any danger that the Prussian navy may interfere with your commerce?

OFFICIAL—Ah, I cannot say as to that until we learn what course both nations will agree upon with regard to the respect due to peaceful commerce.

REPORTER—Then you cannot tell me anything more than I know already?

OFFICIAL—No, sir; perhaps not as much.

With a low bow in acknowledgment of this very Frenchy compliment the reporter retired, twisted himself down the three flights of winding stairs and directed his footsteps to the office of Oelrichs & Co., agents of

THE BREMEN LINE

of steamships. Here he found a very civil member of the firm, who stated that he had no private information on the subject of a French declaration of war against Prussia. He thought it quite possible, but he did not think such a war would affect the vessels or trade of the German Steamship Company, especially his own line, to any great extent.

Even if the present announcement were true, he was of opinion that it would be in contravention of the law of nations to assail the mercantile marine of an enemy until after sufficient notification had been given. At all events the American public need be under no apprehension at present. The Bremen vessels carried the United States mails, and the Washington government would be sure to afford as much protection to such vessels as though they were American vessels sailing under the American flag. The President of the United States has, by a special message, requested Congress not to adjourn until such action is taken as will compel vessels carrying the United States mails to be respected and allowed to pass unmolested by the war ships of hostile countries. Even if

A FRENCH WAR SHIP SEIZED A GERMAN

steamer, the Frenchman would be obliged to deliver the American mail and all persons and things American at their destination, whatever he might do with the captured steamer. However, the representative of Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. did not think it would come to that at all. Even if it be true that war really has broken out between the two nations, it is more than probable that two such enlightened Powers as France and Prussia will come to some agreement whereby the Atlantic steamships will be allowed to make their regular trips and plough their way over the ocean of civilization undisturbed by the broadsides of piratical men-of-war. The steamer Herman, of this (the Bremen) line, will leave this port to-day in the usual way, unless

ORDERS TO DETAIN HER ARE RECEIVED

from the company before the hour of sailing. It is possible that such orders may be intercepted as they cross the Continent of Europe and before they are committed to the deep (which means, of course, stopped by the French officials); but the Hermann will sail anyhow, and the Messrs. Oelrichs had full confidence that she will reach Bremen in safety.

The reporter next proceeded to the office of the Hamburg-American line, across the street. Here he found the officials as much in the

DARK AS THE FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL

or anybody else. No advices were received from Europe on the all-absorbing topic. The Hamburg steamers carry the United States mail, and the agents of this company also are firm in their reliance on the protection of the American government, which must be a great consolation. The Silesia will sail on Tuesday unless countermanded meantime.

A visit to the offices of

THE FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS

which ply between New York and Havre found the agents of that company behind the age in the matter of news from Europe, like the others. The *Evening Telegram* had furnished them with all the information they possessed on the war question. One of their steamers, the Lafayette, now lies at her dock in this port, and will sail this day week for Havre, confident that Uncle Sam will protect her from North German cruisers.

The next interview took place at the handsome chambers of

THE PRUSSIAN CONSUL GENERAL,

and the reporter was politely shown into the presence of that courteous gentleman. He stated that he had good reasons for not believing the cable despatch announcing the opening of hostilities between France and Prussia. He had that morning received

A TELEGRAM FROM THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY

at Washington to caution German vessels against leaving this port until further orders. The Consul General telegraphed back to ask if hostilities had yet commenced, but up to that time (five o'clock P. M.) he had received no reply. With regard to the German vessels now on the ocean, or about to sail from this port, he felt no uneasiness whatever. He did not think the armed vessels of France would take an unfair advantage of German merchantmen. Such semi-barbarous acts were practised by England when she was able to claim supremacy on the ocean, but that was many years ago, and her bad example would not be imitated by the more enlightened nations of the European Continent, who are now strong enough to make

INTERNATIONAL LAW

on this point more humane and civilized than England did in her day of supreme power. France, he felt bound to say, had taken a very advanced position in the proposed treatment of vessels engaged in trade and commerce, and he did not think the French Emperor would now recede from so creditable a stand on this question. He hoped the time was not distant when merchant vessels would not be molested under any circumstances, and he would not be surprised if the two greatest nations in Europe seized on this opportunity to establish

AN ENLIGHTENED PRECEDENT

with respect to mercantile marine in time of war that must be followed by other contending nations hereafter. Even Russia, at the outbreak of the Crimean war, had greatly improved on the rather unfair practice of England. Russia allowed the merchant vessels of her enemies to pass unmolested for six weeks after the declaration of hostilities, and during that time many merchantmen of the allied Powers entered Russian ports and there discharged their cargoes, shipped others and sailed away again unchallenged by the Russian authorities. Knowing all this,

THE PUBLIC MAY REST EASY

with regard to the French and German vessels now on the high seas or lying in foreign ports. "At all events," concluded the Consul General, "I feel pretty certain that no reliable intelligence has been received here yet."

WALL STREET.

The denizens of Wall street are something of the salamander order. They foam and rage and worry each other with the same heartiness during the dog days as when the mercury is at zero. Yesterday was a sample of this. Between Sirius, Bismarck and Napoleon, sun heat and war fever, one may readily imagine the seething mass of humanity on "the street" was in fine cooking order. Like wolves on the prowl, gamblers and speculators in this delectable neighborhood scented prey afar off, and in anticipation of a rich feast from the panic which was expected to follow the declaration of war between two of the greatest Powers in the world, they thronged both the Gold and Stock Exchange with

DECIDEDLY BOVINE PROCLIVITIES.

At the opening of both boards the financial atmosphere was considerably clouded and everything foreboded a squall of the most serious kind. There were a few angry puffs and everything brightened up again. The future of the "bulls" to send up gold to a panic altitude by the aid of such a lever as an European war, which was always successful with them before, created much astonishment among the gamblers. Some of the knowing ones shook their heads and said that there was no use in attempting to create a panic even at such a crisis, as

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT WAS TOO STRONG

and on too substantial a foundation to be disturbed by any outside influences. We are a young, vigorous nation, self-sustaining and tried, and we have shown our ability to incur and to pay off debts of the most stupendous magnitude. We were ridiculed and sneered at at first by our cousins across the water for the huge debt which we undertook, but when their astonishment at seeing us in five years pay off, not only the interest, but a respectable portion of the principal of this debt, had subsided, our credit stood at the highest and most flattering point. Thus even the news of war between two such Powers as France and Prussia has not succeeded in creating more than a ripple on the placid surface of the financial waters.

A MORE STRIKING PROOF

of the stability of our national credit could scarcely be given.

At midday a financial squall seemed imminent. But the storm was robbed of all its terror simply because it was expected. Had the intelligence burst in suddenly the result would have been entirely different, and Wall street might have attained a state of soda water effervescence. As it was, however, the "bulls" pranced under false pretences, and their spasmodic efforts were fatiguing to themselves, considering the state of the temperature. Candidly, the attempt to run up gold was

A DEAD FAILURE,

and the would-be panic makers chewed the end of bitter disappointment—in fact, they lunched on it; but their appetites were remarkably poor. The Gold Room was perfectly prepared for the news, and the yellow ore shook itself from the drowze and took a lazy stroll—no more. Perfectly independent of the situation gold kept still, having, by way of variation, only risen to 116¾. How very different was that from the excitement created in 1866, when, during the war between Austria and Prussia, gold went up rapidly from 130 to 168, nearly forty per cent. But the influence of foreign nations upon this country were then more powerful, and the people here were much more sensitive in regard to European warfare. Now, however, the stability of American finances under the circumstances have clearly been manifested by the comparative indifference with which the warlike action of foreign power has been regarded.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

is being paid at the rate of $120,000,000 a year, in addition to paying every cent of interest. This and other important facts were evidently well understood on the street, and altogether the healthy tone of affairs was but little disturbed. To be sure there was some

EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM

and a great deal of speculation in the vicinity, but there was none of that "old time" agitation with which millionaires and paupers are to-day familiar. In fine the jerking advance of scarcely five per cent was the subject of much comment on the street, and was generally looked upon as a strange though favorable circumstance.

THE MILITARY LEADERS.

Commanders of the French Army.

Of the French commanders the most conspicuous are Marshals MacMahon, Canrobert and Bazaine, who will undoubtedly have the principal commands. Marshal MacMahon, a descendant from a family of Irish nobles who lost their all in defence of James II and remained in France after the final overthrow of the Stuarts, began his military career during the war with Algiers in 1830, particularly distinguishing himself in the assault of Constantine. The reestablishment of the empire in France found him a brigadier general and a devoted adherent of the Emperor. The Crimean war established his reputation as a soldier. At the head of the division formerly commanded by General Canrobert he stormed and captured the Malakoff—one of the most brilliant feats in modern warfare. Following the war with Russia came that with Austria in Italy. In the campaigns of 1859 he again distinguished himself by the celerity of his movements and the skill he displayed in handling his men. To his ability and dash were due the great victory of Magenta, and as a reward for his services Napoleon created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. There is not in the French army a more dashing officer than Marshal MacMahon. A close student of the military manœuvres of the first Napoleon, he believes in sudden and rapid marches upon the enemy.

Marshal Canrobert is, if anything, better known as a soldier than Marshal MacMahon. Like the latter, his military career began in Algiers, and he first distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. Subsequently, placed in an independent command, he defeated the Arabs in three campaigns, in the last of which he displayed great military skill in the disposition of his forces. When Louis Napoleon was President, General Canrobert was one of his aides-de-camp, and aided in carrying out the *coup d'état*. Sent to the Crimea in command of the First division, he participated in the battle of the Alma, where he was wounded by a splinter of shell, which struck him in the breast and hand. After the resignation of Marshal St. Arnaud General Canrobert took command of the Army of the East, and at the battle of Inkerman greatly distinguished himself by his personal valor. He led the famous charge of the zouaves, during which he was slightly wounded. Bad health compelled him, in May, 1855, to return to France, on arriving in which country the Emperor treated him with marked distinction. During the Franco-Italian war of 1859 he won fresh laurels by his heroism at Magenta, while at Solferino his famous movement in aid of Marshal Niel turned the scale of victory in favor of the French. For these services he was made a Marshal of France. General Canrobert is one of the most heroic men in Europe. In every engagement in which he has participated he has, with almost reckless courage, exposed his person to the enemy. As a consequence he is immensely popular with his men.

Marshal Bazaine is well known to the people of the United States. He first distinguished himself in Africa and subsequently served with credit in the Crimea. During the Italian campaign he remained in France on home duty. In 1862 he was placed in command of the French expedition to Mexico, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command. In the sister republic he greatly distinguished himself, considering the number of men at his disposal, and for his services he was created Marshal of France in 1864. Marshal Bazaine bears the reputation of possessing one of the most strategic minds in the French army.

There are several other French generals of established reputation, who will, no doubt, take active part in the contest. Count de Palikao, General de Goyon, General Lebœuf and Count de Montebello are skilful officers. Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon are each seventy-five years of age, and will probably not take the field.

Commanders of the Prussian Army.

Excepting the brief revolutionary struggles of 1848, the first Schleswig-Holstein war of the same year, the second war of 1864, and the brief but decisive struggle with Austria in 1866, Prussia has been engaged in no armed conflicts since the downfall of the first Napoleon. As a consequence of this long interval of peace the present Prussian generals have not made as great military reputation as their French opponents. Nevertheless, during the war with Austria they displayed considerable skill, their manœuvres and combinations being carried out with complete success.

The leading mind in the Prussian army is said to be General Count von Moltke. He saw active field service with the Turkish army in 1839, where he obtained great experience. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Prussian army, and to him is attributed the plan of campaign against Austria in 1866. For this he had been making preparations years before, and after the declaration of war he directed the campaign with, as already stated, signal success.

Of the other Prussian commanders the Prince Royal, Frederick William, and his brother, Prince Frederick Charles, commanded the two principal armies during the war, and won reputations by the celerity of their movements. General Steinmetz also distinguished himself. None of the others were conspicuous, although Generals Manteuffel, Marstein, and one or two others are regarded as officers of ability. General Graf Alvensleben is an officer of skill also. It is impossible, however, to place these generals in any order of merit, because they have, thus far, done nothing to indicate their military ability beyond the prompt carrying out of the orders of General Moltke, who is unquestionably the ablest commander in the Prussian army.

THE WAR FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15, 1870.

The prospects of war between France and Prussia was the absorbing topic on 'Change to-day. Great excitement prevailed among the German and French residents.

The Consul of the North German Confederation has been notified to cant on German vessels against French naval ships. Several of the latter are now between Panama and San Francisco. Three German ships are now at Portland, Oregon, and one here. Ten are also on the way to this port.

Died.

DURYEA.—On Friday evening, July 15, ROBERTA, infant daughter of William H. and Bertha Duryea, and granddaughter of R. P. Perrin, aged 5 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from 22 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

[For other Deaths see Seventh Page.]

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders
invigorate the body and purify the blood.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Sewing Machine, $25 to $45; $17 Broadway; can be converted into a hand machine instantly; convenient for parties going in the country; warranted first class.

A Comfort.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses," improved patterns, cure rupture; light, safe, cleanly, cost and comfortable; correct adjustment; satisfaction guaranteed. Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c. Establishment No. 3 Ann street.

A.—For Restoring the Original Color of the HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF AND CLEANSING THE SCALP, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

A Free Excursion Every Day to West Flushing, Sundays at 2:30 o'clock. Thirty-fourth street ferry. Tickets of B. W. HITCHCOCK, 21 Beekman street. Lots $300; $10 monthly.

Card—to Capitalists at Watering Places.

I desire to call the attention of parties who contemplate leaving the city during July. To the opportunity afforded to examine the extensive improvements on Grand Park.

Special Trains will leave city depot at 2:15 P. M., on Thursday, 21st, and Saturday, 23d insts.; carriages will be in attendance at the Park. Arrangements will be made to facilitate the transportation of parties who may desire to attend the sale of the Grand Central Subdivision on the 28th, from the various watering places, and they will be regarded as my guests while at the Park.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy.—$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists or by mail 50c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electricity for the Cure of Disease Applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Getting Married.
Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P, Philadelphia Post office, Pa.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet, sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Xenk.—No One Knows What That Means. Spell it backward and every one knows it's K

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Second Day of the Summer Meeting.

A SPARKLING DAY AND EXCELLENT TRACK

The Grand Stand Radiant with Fashion, Beauty and Wealth.

Three Exciting Races—The Chestnut Horse Metairie and His Rider Badly Injured.

Oysterman, Jr., the Winner of the Steeple Chase, General Duke the Mile and Three-Quarter Dash and Francis Morris' Gray Filly the Three-Quarters of a Mile Contest.

The race meeting having opened so auspiciously the younger visitors to the Springs yesterday laid their plans and arranged matters generally for the fun and excitement during its continuance. Papas and mammas, in that coaxing way which the accomplished young lady of the period knows so well how to affect, were consulted and the programme spread before them for endorsement. It embraced a score of hops; attendance at the grand balls to be given at Congress Hall tonight and at the Union on Tuesday night next; the races every morning in that "beautiful turnout, you know, pa;" private dinners of delightful trout at the Lake; drives in the evening to Glen Mitchell; few new dresses and two or three dozen articles of toilet suggested by what has been seen since arriva'. Papa didn't say much—he wouldn't have complained if he had wanted to; for, like a sensible man, he knew what he was about when the "girls came to Saratoga," and his mind was fixed on paying a string of bills as long as the moral law, and in amount big enough to make a lean pocketbook look very unhealthy or a bachelor's blood run cold. So the work of the meeting was arranged, and the young ladies began early after dinner to evince their determination to see it through. Charming equipages were on hand at the Union, Congress and Clarendon about four o'clock, and having notified their gallant cavaliers that all was in readiness, the fashion and beauty of the village went to the Lake or to the Glen, or spun along the beautiful roads which skirt this romantic spot, all of which was commendable. Those who didn't ride walked Broadway at the evening hour in lovely attires, and seemed forgetful of the past, regardless of the future but bent and determined on enjoying the present to the very fullest extent.

The afternoon gone, and the ecstatic language indulged in over the pleasing rustic surroundings which nature has so symmetrically moulded—and seen during a drive in any direction in this neighborhood—also forgotten, the ladies went to work in trunks and boxes for the first of the regular series of hops during the season at the Grand Union. Maids were compelled to flit about, and many seemed distracted by the multiplicity of orders received. But at one o'clock, when the bugle sends its warning notes from the steps of the Opera House, everybody was ready, and the crush through the hotel grounds to the ballroom was great, as all hurried so as not to miss a dance. The room was appropriately decorated, and when "Home, Sweet Home," about midnight was deliciously rendered the guests and their friends were delighted at the pleasures of the evening.

Saratoga is like nothing but itself. In this great resort, this artery of summer life, is the most cosmopolitan of gatherings. Other localities have their specialties and are famous; but here is almost every variety of pastime presented to the lounger and city-begrimed worker. In Broadway, at the height of the season, representatives from nearly all the nations of the world may be met. It is a fine field for the ethnological student. Here you meet, besides your own countrymen, swarthy Spaniards, mercurial Frenchmen, black-eyed Italians, sturdy John Bulls, sullwart Milesians, light-haired Bavarians, meditative Germans, plodding Dutchmen, any quantity of sable Africans, and now and then a long-tailed immigrant, just from Central Flowery Land, and no one would be surprised at encountering a Kaffir or Polynesian. In fact, nothing surprises anybody here; and although its boccis, its springs, and its cottages are striking features, its visitors are most attractive after all.

POOL SELLING

last night was very active on the races of to-day. The steeple chase called out a different element than is observable in flat racing, and representative men from abroad evinced the greatest interest in the competition excited by the announcement that Oysterman, Jr., Bohannon, Lobelia and Morris would be the contestants. The second race, mile and three-quarters, for all ages, also produced a deal of interest, and sharp work among the pool buyers. The third race of three-quarters of a mile, in which there were thirteen starters named, puzzled them exceedingly, but nothing loth they backed their opinions without hesitation as their individual judgment dictated. The following will give an excellent idea of the estimate placed upon the respective horses last evening:—

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Oysterman, Jr..	$25	75	150	140	220	270	300	220
Bohannon.....	30	60	100	100	105	150	140	135
Lobelia.....	25	45	110	110	120	140	180	125
Morris.....	20	35	60	50	60	70	60	50

SECOND RACE—MILE AND THREE QUARTERS.

Climax.....	$150	750	650	610	255
The Banshee.....	95	510	400	350	215
Marion.....	75	310	165	160	105
General Duke.....	90	300	170	170	100
Corsican.....	85	110	65	60	20
Legatee.....	100	320	125	115	60
Viley.....	60	70	40	30	10

THIRD RACE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Alta Vela.....	$225	375
Rapture.....	120	100
Cricket and Lady Petrie.....	160	74
Morris.....	155	123
Metairie.....	140	50
Connolly.....	105	
Tasmania.....	30	
Eventon.....	30	Field. 160
Norton Colt.....	20	
King's Excuse.....	25	
Gerald.....	20	

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

were more lively than last evening's bettings. A group of great numbers gathered around the pool stand on the track and wagered their hundreds and thousands with an *abandon* that was surprising. The inmates of the pool stand were equal to the occasion, however, and with alacrity satisfied all their patrons. The subjoined will show how eager the betting men were and what they thought of the various contestants just before the races:—

STEEPLE CHASE.

Oysterman, Jr.	$110	100	150	210	250	210	250	300
Bohannon.....	75	75	110	95	100	100	115	100
Lobelia.....	40	45	105	130	110	200	200	135
Morris.....	50	50	60	65	70	60	90	80

SECOND RACE—MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Climax.....	$625	1,200	1,100	1,050	280
Banshee.....	410	1,000	1,010	1,000	200
Marion.....	205	500	560	330	110
General Duke.....	205	370	425	260	90
Field.....	270	405	350	280	100

THIRD RACE—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Alta Vela.....	$250	650	630	425	300
Morris' Filly.....	200	710	700	400	450
Rapture.....	130	400	510	200	110
Boaster and Lady Perry.....	80	220	350	140	100
Field.....	350	600	605	200	200

SCENES BEFORE THE RACES.

The morning was delightful and exceedingly favorable for the sport. The road to the track was in excellent condition, and by ten o'clock it was full of carriages of every shape and pattern. These contained the notable visitors and residents of the village. The ladies were out in fuller force than on the first day, and at twelve o'clock the grand stand was crowded. It seemed that the majority of the fair sex evinced a livelier interest in the steeple chase, because of its exceeding great risks and break-neck jumps, than in the other contests.

APPEARANCE OF THE INNER FIELD.

The picturesque appearance of the inner field by the construction of the stone walls, ditches, hurdles, water jumps and fences for the steeple chases over a fair hunting ground evoked words of commendation from the assembled throng. It was a delightful mosaic picture. With the beauty of the grand stand, the clear sparkling morning, the vast stretch of sod in its emerald brightness, the belt of magnificent hemlock and elms encircling the entire course, the red and white signal flags denoting the line of the races, the crowded field stand with the more democratic of the assemblage, the interested and excited buyers of pools, the superb equipages, the merry jockeys in their variegated dresses stirred to enthusiasm the coldest nature present.

HAMBURG'S FREAK.

The utmost alarm was, for a time, manifested early this morning among the racing gentlemen about the hotels, as it was reported that Messrs. McCormack and Paige's bay colt Hamburg, entered for the Saratoga Cup to be run for to-morrow and at the time the favorite among the betting fraternity, had run away with his boy while out for his morning gallop and gone three miles before being pulled up. The report soon obtained confirmation, and as the sand on the exercising track is fully five or six inches deep fears are entertained this misfortune may so stiffen him as to affect his speed. It is to be hoped that it will not result so, as it is wished by all to see this speedy horse entered on equal terms with the horse Helmbold.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

During the third race, three-quarters of a mile dash, in which there were thirteen starters, the chestnut horse Metairie, six years old, and owned by Jacob Emerson, stepped into a hole near the half-mile pole, which had unaccountably been allowed to remain there, and was badly thrown, his rider going under, and being nearly crushed to death by the horse rolling over him. The little jockey, James Wilson, was picked up so soon as assistance could be rendered, and Dr. Pease, of this village, called to his aid. It is feared that Metairie has received injuries that will render him useless as a racer, even if he recovers at all; but his manly little rider, it is said, will in time, if his injuries are not internal, be again brought around.

The Racing.

The steeple chase course and the race track were in magnificent condition for the horses, and as the crowd assembled they expressed their delight at the splendid prospect before them of a fine day's entertainment. The first race was a steeple chase, in which there were four entries—Oysterman, Jr., Lobelia, Bohannon and Morris. The first named was the favorite against the field, and he won the race very easily, realizing the high estimation his backers had placed upon him. Two of the horses—Bohannon and Morris—met with accidents in the early part of the race, which tended greatly to the victory of Oysterman, Jr. At the first jump the stirrup of Morris' rider's saddle broke, which threw his chances entirely out, while the rider of Bohannon made a mistake not long afterwards and ran the wrong way while on the lead, and he had to return to the place where the error was made, and by the time he was on the right track Oysterman, Jr., was 100 yards away from him. This blunder on the part of Pepper, the rider of Bohannon, was severely criticised by the backers of the horses, and some spoke boldly out and said it was done purposely. Of that, however, there was no proof, and it would be well for the losers to bear their losses philosophically and keep shady. Lobelia ran a very good race, but the distance appeared too far for her. She closed up at the finish, but that was more by Alloway's kindness in waiting for her than to any great turn of speed of the mare.

The second race was a splendid contest between seven very good horses. These were General Duke, The Banshee, Legatee, Climax, Marion, Viley and Corsican. Climax was the favorite, but General Duke won the race and made a small fortune for his backers. He sold at a very low figure in the pools, The Banshee and Legatee both ran well, the former being beaten by half a length only, while Legatee was but a neck behind the mate. The distance was too far and the pace too fast for the favorite.

The third race had thirteen starters, and when the horses came up to the stand for the signal to be off they presented a most beautiful appearance. An accident, however, marred the pleasure of the event. After running a quarter of a mile, and while being lapped on the leader, Metairie was seen to fall, and when ten horses behind him running at full speed. A panic came over those who had seen the accident and could realize the danger of the horse and jockey. Neither of them could be seen to rise when the horses passed on, and crowds rushed to the spot to ascertain the result. Metairie lay where he fell and could not rise, and it was believed that he had broken his spine. The rider was badly injured, but we hope not fatally. The race, after one-half the ground had been gone over, was a struggle between Mr. Morris' filly by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, and Mr. J. J. O'Fallon's brown filly Alta Vela, who had been the favorite against the field. The Fidelity filly won a capital race by a neck. Lady Petry was a good third and got a place. The following are the details of the running:—

THE FIRST RACE

was a steeple chase for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting country, welter weights, $400 to the winner and $200 to second horse. For this event there were four entries, all of which started. These were McDaniel's bay horse Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Philbrown, carrying 146 pounds; James Thompson's brown mare Lobelia, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds; Elliott Gray's bay horse Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, 146 pounds, and O. F. Elwees' bay, gelding Bohannon, 143 pounds. Oysterman, Jr., was first choice in the pools, Lobelia being next in favor, the Bohannon all at large, while Morris sold at a very small figure. This kind of racing has become very popular of late with the fairer portion of creation, and the fashionable and beautiful array of ladies on the Grand Stand greatly excelled that of the previous day. The delight and enthusiasm while this charming race was being run knew no bounds. The horses engaged were all in fine condition, or, as the trainers would call it, "all themselves," and, being nearly all of an age, they had to carry top weights. The arrangement of the grounds for this steeple chase excelled anything of the kind ever before planned in America, every jump being in sight from all the stands, the farthest one not being much above a quarter of a mile distant from the spectators. The horses were started in the field behind the judges' stand and ran close to the fence of the fractional track towards the half-mile pole. The first obstacle the horses met was a stone wall. Oysterman, Jr., was the first one over, Lobelia second, Bohannon third and Morris last. The second leap was over a fence topped with brush. Oysterman, Jr., showed the way, closely followed by Lobelia; Bohannon third, Morris following close up with the others, notwithstanding that his rider had broken a stirrup. The third jump was a fence at the end of the track, and Bohannon was the first to take the leap, Oysterman, Jr., second, Lobelia third, and Morris *bringing up the rear*. The horses had now course all around the lower turn of the field, and coming to the three-quarter pole they met a stone wall, which they all got over like birds on the wing, Bohannon and Oysterman, Jr., head and head. They arose and came down side and side, Lobelia third, twenty yards behind, about three lengths in front of Morris. The horses now came up towards the grand stand, where they met a fence, after getting over which they wheeled to the southward and encountered a hedge. Bohannon showed the way, Oysterman, Jr., second, Lobelia third and Morris following at a respectable distance. They then turned in a westerly direction and had a leap over a stone wall and a pond of water, which, being near the spectators, elicited shouts of admiration. Bohannon was the first one over by a length, Oysterman second, Lobelia third and Morris fourth. The horses then crossed the fractional track, having two leaps over the fences, and getting into the upper field met a formidable stone wall. Before reaching there Bohannon's rider made a great mistake and had to retrace his steps, which threw him far in the rear of all the others. The twelfth leap was over the fence into the track, near the quarter pole, then over the fence, and the fourteenth jump was down the embankment into the outer field beyond the regular track. Oysterman, Jr., had a commanding lead, being over one hundred yards in front of Lobelia, Morris third, while Bohannon, by his accident, was very far behind. The next jump was over a hedge, the horses shaping their course easterly; then over a fence, and again over a stone wall. The eighteenth leap was over a fence on the distant field. Oysterman, Jr., was over first, Lobelia second, Morris third, while Bohannon was struggling on an eighth of a mile behind. They then crossed the track in a northerly direction, jumping the fence into an inside field. The twentieth jump was into the fractional track, which was followed by another over a fence, into the east section of the inside field; Oysterman leading, Lobelia second, Morris third, while the chances of Bohannon seemed entirely gone. Here a hedge had to be surmounted, there a fence and ditch, and the twenty-fourth jump was a stone wall and ditch, the horses running to the westward. They then again wheeled and took the water jump in the centre of the field, the horses' heads pointing to the south. Oysterman, Jr., showed the others the way handsomely, Lobelia second, Morris third and Bohannon as before. They then again had a double jump over two fences on either side of the fractional track and over a stone wall; next, wheeling in a westerly direction, they met a fence in the field, which they all flew beautifully over. The thirtieth jump was over a hedge and ditch, the horses running northerly and making a circuit of the inside field. Oysterman, Jr., was still in the van, going in capital style, but he here ran on the wrong side of the flag and had to go back. This, however, and not affect him much. Lobelia closed somewhat, but not enough to frighten Oysterman's backers; Morris third and Bohannon last. They now turned in an easterly direction and encountered a stone wall and ditch, but these obstacles seemed but play for the horses, the jumping was done so well. Then they came to a fence, which they gracefully bounded over, and, the fielding being pretty well over, the horses began to sharpen their pace. The thirty-third jump was over a stone wall, and the thirty-fourth over the fence into the regular track at the half-mile pole. Oysterman, Jr., had a great lead, Lobelia second, Bonannon third, Morris having run the wrong way, by which he lost nearly a quarter of a mile. Away they went now for the finish, there being but two more jumps to make, and these hurdles on the track, one about midway of the lower turn and the other on the homestretch, at the drawgate. Getting fairly into flat work, Oysterman, Jr., made good running, followed by Lobelia, who attempted a brush to overtake the leader. Bohannon had no chance, and was pretty well jumped out by the unfortunate mistake and the fast running he had afterwards. As they came to the hurdle on the lower turn Oysterman was leading ten lengths, Lobelia second, Bohannon two lengths further off. Lobelia then ran splendidly, and closed rapidly, and was within five lengths of Oysterman Jr., as he jumped the last hurdle, but she kept up her running to the end. Oysterman, Jr., came in an easy winner by two lengths; Lobelia second, eighty yards in front of Bohannon, the latter being one-third of a mile ahead of Morris. Time of the race, 7:54. The following is a summary:

SARATOGA RACES, July 15.—STEEPLE CHASE—For all ages; about three miles, over a fair hunting course; welter weights; $300 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

D. McDaniels entered b. h. Oysterman, Jr., by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 6 years old, 146 lbs. 1
James Thompson entered br. m. Lobelia, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, aged, 143 lbs. 2
O. F. Elwees entered b. h. Bonannon, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 6 years old, 143 lbs. 3
Elliott Gray entered b. h. Morris, by Lexington, dam Margaret Morris, by Glencoe, 7 years old, 146 lbs. 4

Time, 7:54.

THE SECOND RACE

was for a purse of $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one and three-quarter miles. There were seven starters. These were R. W. Walden's brown horse Climax, by Balrownie, dam Jewel; A. Buford's bay horse Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam; J. J. O'Fallon's bay mare. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon; Bacon and Holland's bay gelding Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign; John O'Donnell's chestnut horse General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla; Governor Bowie's bay horse Legatee, by Lexington, dam Levity; and H. L. Lloyd's bay horse Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star. Climax was the favorite, The Banshee the second choice, then Marion, next Legatee, then General Duke, then Corsican, and Viley the last in favor, and selling very low. The horses were started on the fractional track facing the Grand Stand, and they ran across to the half mile pole, where they entered the regular course, the Duke leading, Climax second, Marion third, Corsican fourth, Legatee fifth, The Banshee sixth and Viley seventh, all of them close together. They ran sharply around the lower turn without changing positions, but coming up the home-trech some alterations were made. The Duke led past the stand by half a length, Marion second, Climax third, the Banshee fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican sixth and Viley last, the two latter not having the speed to keep within hailing distance of the others. There was no change around the upper turn, except that The Banshee began to work up closer to the leaders. At the quarter pole the Duke led half a length, Marion second, Climax third, The Banshee fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican and Viley sixth and seventh. Going along the backstretch Marion began to quit and fell back; Climax followed suit, and The Banshee ran into second place. The Duke was one length in advance at the half-mile pole, The Banshee second, Climax third, Marion fourth, Legatee fifth, Corsican and Viley as before. On the lower turn Legatee passed Marion and challenged Climax. When the horses entered the homestretch the Duke was a length in front of The Banshee, Climax and Legatee side and side, all the others being beaten off. The race up the stretch was highly exciting, the struggle being confined to the Duke, The Banshee and Legatee. The three lapped on each other as they passed under the string, the Duke leading by half a length, The Banshee second, a neck ahead of Legatee, who was three lengths in front of Climax; Marion was a bad fifth, Viley a worse sixth, Corsican far behind. Time of the race, 3:10½. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one and three-quarter miles.

John O'Donnell entered ch. h. General Duke, by Lexington, dam Lilla 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. m. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon 2
Governor Bowie entered b. h. Legatee, dam Levity 3
R. W. Walden entered b. h. Climax, by Balrownie, dam Jewell 4
A. Buford entered b. m. Marion, by Lexington, dam Miriam 5
H. L. Lloyd entered b. h. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Silver Star 6
Bacon & Holland entered b. g. Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam Sovereign 7

Time—3:10½.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $400, three-quarters of a mile. For this there were thirteen starters. These were Mr. Cottrill's chestnut filly Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly; Ward & Cottrill's bay mare Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Hymenia; J. F. Purdy's chestnut filly Tasmania, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross; J. R. Lawrence's bay mare Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute; F. Morris' gray filly by Eclipse, dam Fidelity; R. W. Walden's chestnut horse Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona; C. Littlefield's bay horse Edenton, by Diversion, dam Amanda; Charles E. Elkin's chestnut horse Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity, and the same gentleman's black gelding Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam Rosetta; J. J. O'Fallon's brown mare Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree; A. R. Richards' chestnut gelding King's Excuse, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King; Isaac W. Pennock's bay colt by Norton, dam Rebecca; T. Price and John O'Donnell's brown horse R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. Alta Vela was the first choice of the speculators, selling in some instances against the field. This field, when sold separately, brought about equal prices. The horses were started on the fractional track, and as they bounded away presented a grand appearance. Mr. Cottrill's entries, Cricket and Lady Petry had the best of the start, and took the lead up the fractional track, Metairie third, Alta Vela fourth, the others in a bunch. As they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole Cottrill's fillies were still in the lead, with Metairie lapped on them. The latter, on the inside, jumped into a hole close to the fence, where he fell, breaking his back and rolling over on the rider, James Wilson, who was badly injured. When the other horses passed neither Metairie nor rider was able to rise, and a rush was made to ascertain the injury to horse and jockey. Alta Vela, who had been fourth, then took Metairie's place, and soon cut down Cricket, and Lady Petry, taking the lead around the lower turn. Mr. Morris' gray filly by Eclipse then worked her way out of the ruck, and, coming with a rush, passed Lady Petry and challenged Alta Vela for the victory. A most beautiful race between these two fillies up the homestretch ended by Mr. Morris' filly winning by a neck, Lady Petry a good third, Raritare fourth, Edenton fifth, Cricket sixth, Tasmania seventh, R. B. Connolly eighth, Pennock's colt ninth, King's Excuse tenth, Boaster and Jerrold bringing up the rear. The time of the dash was 1:18¼.

SAME DAY.—Purse $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile.

F. Morris entered g. f., by Eclipse, dam Fidelity.. 1
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. m. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam Filigree 2
Ward & Cottrill entered b. m. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Hymenia 3
J. R. Lawrence entered b. m. Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute 4
C. Littlefield entered b. h. Edenton, by Diversion, dam Amanda 5
R. Cottrill entered ch. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly 6
J. F. Purdy entered ch. f. Tasmania, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross 7
John O'Donnell entered br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler 8
I. W. Pennock entered b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca 9
A. R. Richard entered ch. g. King's Excuse, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King 10
C. E. Elkin entered ch. h. Boaster, by Eclipse, dam Vanity 11
C. E. Elkin entered blk. g. Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam Rosetta 12
R. W. Walden entered ch. h. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona ..... dis.

Time—1:18¾.

ST. GABRIEL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises Last Evening at the School Hall in East Thirty-Sixth Street.

St. Gabriel's Grammar School, which numbers 800 pupils, held its commencement exercises last evening at the school hall in East Thirty-sixth street. There were about 150 persons present in the audience, and among those occupying a prominent position on the platform were the Revs. W. H. Clowly, Gallagan, Conran, S. J.; O'Farrel, St. Peter's; Kinneary, Reverend Director Manhattan Academy; Mr. Liddle, Superintendent Board of Education, and Messrs. Mullaly, Boyle and Smythe.

Ninety pupils, comprising all the grades of the first class, were present and took part in the exercises. A banner representing "Granuaile weeping over fallen Ireland," with the Genius of America rising through the mists of the sea, was suspended across the hall with the American colors. The programme was rather a lengthy one, consisting of declamations, &c., interspersed with music. An essay by Master D. J. McMahon, introduced by a couplet from "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old." In it was recited the history of Ireland from more than 400 years before Christ down to the late raid at Malone, and it was copiously interspersed with extracts from Davis, Moore and other poets, giving Ireland the credit of civilizing England, which, considering the backward state of that island at the present time, was no great compliment. The finest declamation of the evening was that entitled the "Polish Boy," by Master Charles J. Sullivan, which was encored. The musical part of the programme was finely performed, especially the violin solo by Messrs. J. J. O'Toole and E. J. McCabe, and the choruses from "The Messiah" and "Hermion" and the grand chorus "Lauda Zion."

There was a presentation of certificates of merit and of five gold medals, from Sherrid O'Brien; also an award of prizes, consisting of presentation books, with which a large table was loaded.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILWAY.

BOSTON, July 15, 1870.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was held to-day, to consider the question of accepting the acts and resolves passed by the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut. John S. Eldridge, President of the Corporation, presided. Thomas E. Graves, secretary, read a notice issued by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, setting forth that the petition of George Ellis, of New York, Mathew Bolles and Michael Bolles, the corporation is enjoined against accepting any act or resolution of the States of Connecticut or Rhode Island changing or amending the act of incorporation and against issuing new bonds or making more mortgages until further orders from the court, and that a hearing will take place on the subject at nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

After remarks by Mr. Graves, Edward Crane, James S. Whitney and others a committee of nine was appointed to consider and report what measures should be adopted to harmonize the interests of the stockholders and the holders of other indebtedness of the corporation.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15, 1870.

From present indications the contemplated strike of the miners in favor of the Eight Hour law will prove an entire failure. The meetings of associations held in different regions within the past week have failed to harmonize discordant feelings, and although the strike was to have begun to-day nothing of the kind has taken place. The upper anthracite men are all at work, and the mines in their vicinity are being worked as usual. The Beaver Meadow miners have deferred action on the eight hour question until Tuesday next. This fair share to carry out the resolutions of the Grand Council will, no doubt, be the means of a general resumption in the Schuylkill region.

MARTYRED HEROES OF THE RIOT.

Funeral and Burial of One of the Victims Yesterday—Police Preventives Against an Anticipated Riot—Large and Imposing Turnout—Description of the Obsequies.

Francis Woods, another of the victims of the late Elm Park riot, was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 623 East Ninth street. A poor laboring man, having been recently employed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, had his death occurred under ordinary circumstances, saving his widowed wife and fatherless child and a few intimate relatives and friends, there would have been none to honor his lifeless remains; but happening as his death did through the bitter strife of two religious factions, and thus throwing about it the halo of a religious martyrdom, a large number turned out to do reverence to his remains and follow them to their final resting place. The hour fixed for the funeral was two o'clock P. M., but long before this hour the street and vicinity were thronged with people. There were

THE WILDEST RUMORS AFLOAT.

It was rumored that a desperate riot was imminent and that the body would be snatched from the coffin and subjected to such indignities as the fury of an enraged and excited mob might and, doubtless, unrestrained would have visited upon it. Threats of vengeance were freely uttered, and certainly among the crowd were many who looked ready and ripe for any mischief. Happily, in anticipation of the throngs it was known would be assembled in the vicinity, the

MOST AMPLE MEASURES

were taken to prevent any breach of the peace. Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, in pursuance of orders from Superintendent Jourdan, detailed his off platoon, consisting of twenty-one men and a reserve of ten additional men, to see that order was preserved. A number of these men were stationed in the street fronting the house, and others placed on posts in the vicinity. Policemen from other precincts were stationed along the intended route of procession.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

were very brief, being conducted in a small front room in the upper story of the tenement house where the deceased lately resided. But few could get into the room, but the narrow and dark passages were compact with people, all anxious to obtain admission, but unable to do so. Two clergymen, Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. McGuire, conducted the services. The former, in the course of his remarks, stated that on a former occasion, while with other Protestants celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, he was nearly killed by an assaulting gang of Catholics, and in the recent riotous attack at Elm Park was among the wounded, though fortunately escaping with slight bruises. The Lord had spared him thus far, but had taken to himself the Christian brother whose death they then mourned. He enjoined that, though lamenting the death of the deceased, they should remember that God's hand was in it, and that this was one of his manifold and inscrutable mysterious ways of helping forward the great cause of true Christianity and humanity.

The religious services ended, then were

EXPOSED TO VIEW THE REMAINS.

They were placed in a neat but plain coffin. On the coffin was a simple inscription, giving the name and age of the deceased. The only other decoration was the Orangemen's colors. The face, though there were said visible upon it the cuts and bruises received in his struggle for life on that fatal Tuesday, to Red very natural. It took some time to get through with this latter portion of the ceremonies, there was such a crush and rush to get a view of the body and the room in which they were lying, so inconvenient of entrance and exit by the large crowd. At length the coffin, the lid having been closed and fastened down, was brought down stairs by the pall bearers—Placed in the hearse waiting in the street, to which were attached two horses. Through the skilful management of the police the procession was speedily ranged in its proper order. The summons

ALL PROTESTANTS FALL IN LINE

previous to forming the line of those accompanying the remains on foot was the only thing said or done, excepting the display of Orangemen's colors, that by any possibility could be construed as likely to excite to tumult the dense throng of lookers on, most of whom were Catholics, and who filled every vacant space in the street and every doorstep and window, and even the house tops in the vicinity. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Three Hundred Police, in files of four, under command of Superintendent Jourdan and Drill Captain Copeland.
The Hearse.
Two Hundred Processionists, on foot, in double file.
Sixteen Carriages.
Two Hundred more Police, under command of Captain Bennett.

The last police fell in during the route of march, having been previously stationed at intervals along the streets through which the procession was to pass. The procession moved through avenue B to Tenth street, across Tenth street to Third avenue, down Third avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Catharine street, through Catharine street to the ferry, and, crossing the ferry, thence direct to the place of

INTERMENT AT GREENWOOD.

All along the route thousands gathered to see the procession pass; but the utmost quiet and order prevailed, a result, doubtless, to be attributed to the large and formidable police escort. On the Brooklyn side a police escort accompanied the remains the rest of the way, and, by their presence, preserving order to the final close of the obsequies at the final resting place of the deceased. The only

ARRESTS MADE

were before the procession started. In Ninth street three men, who it is stated belong to the gang of laborers on the Boulevard, became quite noisy and demonstrative in their talk, and the result was their arrest by roundsman Irwin, of the Seventeenth precinct, and their conveyance to the Seventeenth precinct station house, where they were locked up to await an examination before a police magistrate. The prisoners gave their names as John Halpin, Michael Dillon and James Downing.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

A Warlike Man With a Curious Name Searching for Orangemen and the Result.

One of those cases which from time to time come up in police courts, and to understand which it would take one of the wise men of the East, came before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. So complicated was it that it is doubtful even if the well-balanced judgment of the Justice comprehended the case after a thorough investigation.

Stephen K. Hogeboom was arraigned charged with anti-Orange principles, inasmuch as he went up to Patrick Tighe, who was digging a sewer in Sixty-ninth street, and asked him if he was an Orangeman or if there were any at work there. Pat was not, of course, an A. P. A., and told the fellow with the long name so, when that young gentleman, who pretended that he was drunk, took up a pick which was lying close by and threatened with it to do Pat bodily harm. He thought better, however, of such an intention, and throwing down the pick walked off to a short distance, where he fired on John Murphy, the foreman over the work. This was the evidence for the prosecution in substance as it was developed on the investigation. The evidence for the defence followed, which consisted simply of the prisoner's statement. Mr. Nathan Nesbit appeared for the prisoner. To those who knew Mr. Nesbit, who is himself a member of the American Protestant Association, or Orange organization, the fact of his appearing to defend the man who, if the evidence for the prosecution be true, thirsted for the blood of an Orangeman, does not look very well for him, and every A. P. A. should know it. The prisoner said that he was only scouring out his revolver and saw no one whatever, much less to fire at any person. He was committed without bail to answer. This will, it is hoped, be a warning to others equally inclined to spill Orange blood or Catholic either. Hogeboom said his people for generations back have been Americans, and that his name is English, and that it was from England his ancestors came here. He is also a Protestant.

PUBLIC SCHOOL RECEPTION.

One of those most refreshing entertainments took place Thursday evening, in Primary School No. 32, at Fort Washington, and of which Miss Annie T. Morrissey is principal, consisting of readings, recitations, tableaux and choruses. This school is situated on the road to Inwood and midway between Kingsbridge and Carmansville, and is quite suburban in its location. The best features of the entertainment were:—Song, "Driven from Home," by Miss C. Phillips; a duet, "Little Nell," by two sweet little children, Misses Ryer and McGill, aged respectively five and six years, and reading by Miss McDonald. The tableaux were neatly done. Mr. John Stratton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Twelfth ward, presided, and among others present were Messrs. Charles Place, Andrew Smith and P. Buntman, trustees; Inspector Hosea B. Perkins, Lawson N. Fuller, and others. Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair and highly gratifying to the parents of the scholars and others who were present.

AN INSANE MAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

William H. Dobbs, for many years a resident of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, was removed to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum about a week since, as he had of late evinced symptoms of insanity. While in that institution, on Thursday afternoon, he procured some sharp instruments, with which he cut his throat, producing death in a short time. Deceased was about sixty years old.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Start, as Reported in England.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, July 5.]

The yachts Cambria and Dauntless were got off on their race across the Atlantic, from Daunt's Rock, Cork, at twenty minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Both yachts were under main and foresails and jibs, the Cambria carrying in addition her gaffopsail. The wind was W. S. W., blowing fresh.

At the start the Cambria was placed at about a cable's length on the weather quarter of the American, which conceded this advantage.

Both vessels went off on the starboard tack, the Dauntless rapidly drawing ahead, and in a few minutes obtained a clear lead, the Cambria sailing rather badly. In a few minutes the latter began to improve her position, but the Dauntless still held the lead, but made much leeway and showed some inferiority in weatherly qualities.

After twenty minutes sailing the Cambria went round beautifully on the port tack, making a long stretch in toward land.

The Dauntless continued on the starboard tack for five or ten minutes longer, and then followed the English yacht, but lost much way, going round slowly. The weather now became exceedingly thick and it was difficult to see the positions of the boats clearly.

When the Cambria went round again and crossed the Dauntless the latter was about a cable to leeward, much in the same position she had occupied at the start.

So far the Dauntless exhibited superior speed and the Cambria better weatherly qualities. Both were about four and a half points on the wind when disappearing.

About seventy yachts, French, English and Irish, witnessed the start.

[From the Manchester Examiner, July 5.]

The Cambria and Dauntless started yesterday afternoon at two minutes to four, from a mile to the seaward of Daunt's Rock, Queenstown.

The Cambria was to windward.

The Dauntless was very slow in setting her fore canvass, and the Cambria shot ahead at first.

Both were heading southwest. The wind was from the west-southwest.

Irish Sympathy with the American—Mr. Bennett and the Herald.

[From the Cork Daily Herald, July 2.]

As the time approaches for the great international yacht race the interest in the event increases, and it is almost needless to mention that the popular sympathies are on the side of the American craft. Our readers are aware that she is owned by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York. He is the only son of James Gordon Bennett, the well known founder, proprietor and manager of the NEW YORK HERALD, perhaps the most lucrative newspaper property in the world. Its success has been solely founded on the extraordinary sagacity and enterprise of the elder Mr. Bennett. In early life he emigrated from Scotland, his native country, for America, preferring to face the world and earn his fame by industry to remaining in the old country, where, as the scion of a respectable but reduced Catholic

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Pigtail Cordwainers in Massachusetts—All of Them Successfully Employed—The Backbone of Crispinism Beginning to Crack—The Orientals Becoming Yankeeized—Mrs. Lane Again on the Rampage.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 14, 1870.

There is scarcely a fraction of the interest and excitement here now about the Chinese shoemakers that there is in other sections of the country. The injudicious Crispins and workingmen, excited by a few unprincipled demagogues, together with a few restless members of Congress of like kin, continue, of course, to harangue about the Orientals and the dangers which their presence foreshadows to this happy land; but during all this time these foreigners from the Flowery Kingdom who have been the cause of so much confusion are wholly indifferent to the outside hubbub and are industriously engaged in applying themselves faithfully to the art which they came here to learn and master. Every one of the seventy-five Celestials brought here by Mr. Sampson are now at work in his shop, and two-thirds of the number are so proficient in their respective departments that they require no instructors or overseers. The experiment, therefore, of applying John Chinaman profitably to the various mechanical industries of the country is a success amply assured.

THE CRISPINS DISCOURAGED AND DISORGANIZED.

The remarkable aptitude with which the Chinese have taken to their work has disappointed the revolting Knights of St. Crispin, and there is no longer any of that defiant braggadocio which was so plentiful when the Orientals first arrived. The other manufacturers, while they have not yet declared themselves favorable either to the theory or practice of Mr. Sampson in getting help from abroad, are nevertheless united with him in refusing employment to Crispins, and thus contributing their share in a manner no less powerful towards the breaking up of that organization. I have conversed to-day with several Crispins who are now sufferers by the failure of their combination to control the manufacturers, and have found them almost universally sick of the whole movement. During their two months' idleness they have not only exhausted all the funds they had previously acquired, but they have run so largely in debt that their credit is nearly used up, and in this unfortunate and painful dilemma they find little, if any, sympathy from the public. The story has been proclaimed time and time again that the Crispins were powerful and wealthy, but I have good reasons for believing that the numerical strength of the order has not only been greatly overestimated, but that its treasury is but little better than bankrupt. The order here, at the real seat of war, where funds would have been first supplied if they could have been had, has been all along and is now in a terribly poverty-stricken condition. During the whole period of their idleness the funds furnished by the Grand Treasurer have secured only five dollars to each of the idle and suffering men for the support of themselves and families. For three or four days they have been expecting remittances, but the mails have brought nothing but promises and as a consequence the men, beginning to see their folly, are becoming discouraged, and not a few of them express their indignation and despair in terms more forcible than elegant.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION AND REFINEMENT AMONG THE CHINAMEN.

The Orientals are rapidly falling into American manners and customs, as they exist in this town. They venture out on the streets in squads of a dozen or so, and their presence is becoming so common as to excite but very little attention. Last Sabbath a number of those who have acquired something of the English language attended the Congregational church, and after the sermon they formed themselves into a Sunday school class. The next step towards Yankeeizing them will be an evening school, which will be started as soon as the heated season is over. They take readily to all efforts made towards enlightenment, and are highly elated with any attention that may be bestowed upon them by the natives. Ar Some and Ar Loo are of a somewhat musical turn of mind, and their attempts at rendering "Shoo, Fly," are highly amusing. They get the words easily enough, but the air would do as well for "God Save the Queen" or "Captain Jinks."

EMMA LANE AND THE CELESTIALS.

Mrs. Emma Lane, of Boston, was here last week. During her sojourn she made a brief visit to Mr. Sampson's manufactory, and, as she says, was very kindly received, but he would not allow her in the workroom where the Celestials were employed. In the evening she got up an outdoor mass meeting upon a hill at the upper end of the town, and her sharp, piercing voice made the hills of old Greylock and Hoosac echo with maledictions upon Sampson and the whole race of American capitalists and manufacturers. I dare not say she was mad after her contradiction of my description of her temper exhibited at the Tremont Temple meeting, in Boston, but I cannot refrain from saying that she meant every word she said, and that her remarks seemed to be inspired by the fact that Mr. Sampson does not manage his business as she would like to have him. The meeting was not very large, but the enthusiasm over Emma's earnest speech was very liberally expressed.

THE TOUR OF THE SEVENTH.

Arrival and Reception at Cape May—Grand Ball at the Stockton House.

CAPE MAY, July 15, 1870.

Footsore and weary of the fatiguing marches and exhausting festivities which the good citizens of the City of Brotherly Love favored them with, the Seventh shook the dust of Philadelphia from their feet and took their departure for Cape May last night. The cars did not get out of the depot until after eleven o'clock, and the regiment did not reach Cape May until two o'clock this morning. The moon was shining brightly as the men fell into line on their arrival, and as the companies took up their line of march they were greeted with the heartiest of cheers from the crowds which lined the streets. The reception was a magnificent affair, and one long to be remembered by those who had the good fortune to witness it. At the very entrance to the depot there was a splendid piece of fireworks, with the word "Welcome" in letters of fire; and while the regiment was forming on the platform rockets shot up into the air from a dozen different points. The march through the streets was a grand ovation, and the scenes so wierd and strange that it reminded one forcibly of the story of the "Guards of the Night" in the old tale of "The Haunted Castle." At given distances along the route men were stationed with red, white and blue torchlights, and the open grounds at Congress Hall were brilliantly lighted up with varicolored Roman candles. The regiment passed through the grounds and the hotel into the adjoining street. From this point to the Stockton House almost every dwelling was illuminated, and the streets were one blaze of dazzling light. As the regiment drew up in front of the Stockton House the hundreds of guests of the various hotels who had assembled to greet it cheered again and again, and as the men came to order arms a magnificent piece of firework, consisting of the national flag and the words "Welcome Seventh Regiment," was let off amid the repeated huzzas of the multitude.

Bright and early this morning the boys were up enjoying the surf, and during the forenoon killed time in the agreeable task of getting acquainted with all the pretty damsels they could prevail upon to talk sweet nonsense or anything else that served to while away the hours pleasantly. As is usual with the boys of the Seventh, in such highly laudable attempts success crowned their efforts, and before the drums beat for the evening parade the ladies and gentlemen were as comfortable in each other's company as though they had been old acquaintances.

The dress parade took place about four o'clock, in front of the Stockton House. The men left their quarters at the Stockton House, company front, and on reaching the grounds the parade was at once begun. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the previous day's travelling and marching, the parade was a splendid one, and the regiment never looked better. The way the boys handled their pieces in the manual could not have been surpassed even by the West Point cadets, and it is needless to state that the guests of the hotels who had assembled to witness the display were highly delighted with it. At half-past five o'clock the regiment was reviewed by General Meade, on the lawn in front of Congress Hall.

The ball at the Stockton House this evening was a grand success in every aspect. The large dining hall of the hotel was used for the occasion, and, notwithstanding its great size, was barely large enough to accommodate all those who took part in the dancing. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and around the walls were hung in oil colors the arms and mottoes of all the States in the Union. Of course the members of the Seventh were the favored ones of the lords of creation present, and individuals who were not in uniform were rather in the background all the evening. There were among the ladies in attendance a goodly number of New York belles, and Philadelphia contributed her share of female loveliness to add to the scene. Some of the dresses and toilets were superb, and the display of diamonds was positively dazzling. Colonel Fisk and his staff officers were present in all the glory of their gorgeous uniforms. Of course the Colonel was a big sensation and attracted universal attention.

The regiment will leave for home to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and will arrive in New York at four o'clock in the afternoon. It will be escorted to the armory in Seventh street by the Seventy-first.

THE QUARANTINE QUARREL.

An Excursion to Perth Amboy and its Results—Looking Out for Violators of the Law.

Yesterday morning Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer, was informed that the brig Typhone, from Rio Janeiro, had been ordered away from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by the Health Officer of that port, on account of the yellow fever breaking out on board of her, and that she had begun to discharge her cargo upon the Staten Island shore, very much to the consternation of the inhabitants of that locality. Immediately upon receipt of this intelligence Sergeant Paret, of the Quarantine Police, was despatched on board the tugboat, Andrew Fletcher, to ascertain the truth of the report, and if necessary, to take the vessel in tow and remove her to the lower bay or some other place of safety. She was found by the Sergeant near the position stated to the Quarantine authorities; but on going alongside of her the party on board the Fletcher were met by Deputy Collector Coddington, of Perth Amboy, who at once informed them that there was no truth whatever in the yellow fever story, and that the vessel had never been beyond his jurisdiction. Sergeant Paret subsequently visited Dr. Andrews, the veteran Health Officer of the port, and was reassured by him that there had not been the slightest symptom of yellow fever on board the Typhone, and that even should such a thing have been the case he would not have allowed her to go outside of his port. Under these circumstances the Sergeant, of course, did not molest the vessel, but returned to Upper Quarantine, where he arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rates for Lighterage, Stevedoring and Cooperage.

The following are the rates fixed and confirmed as Quarantine charges under the laws of 1870, at the recent session of the Commissioners of Quarantine, in conjunction with the Health Officer, the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn and the President of the Board of Aldermen of New York:—

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 75	Logwood—Ton	$1 50
Tierce	0 53	Hemp—Bale	0 40
Box	0 30	Coffee—Bag	0 10
Barrel	0 23½	Flour—Barrel	0 11½
Molasses—Hogshead	0 75	Hides (dry)—Each	0 05
Tierce	0 53	Hides (green)—Each	0 07
Barrel	0 30	Cotton—Bale	0 60
Cigars, M	0 10	Wool—Bale	0 50
Tobacco—Hogshead	1 50	Rice—Tierce	0 43½
Bale	0 22½	Resin—Barrel	0 10

STEVEDORAGE.

Sugar—Hogshead	$0 50	Cotton—Bale	$0 25
Tierce	0 28	Wool—Bale	0 30
Box	0 15	Coffee—Bag	0 04
Barrel	0 12	Hides (green)—M	28 00
Molasses—Hogshead	0 55	Dry—M	25 00
Tierce	0 28	Logwood—Ton	1 25
Barrel	0 14	Flour—Barrel	0 05
Tobacco—Hogshead	0 48	Resin—Barrel	0 08
Bale	0 08	Rice—Tierce	0 35
Box	0 05		

COOPERAGE.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT POLICE TRIALS.

A Policeman Stands By and Sees a Man Robbed—Irregularities in the Thirty-first Precinct—Serious Charges Against Officer Lockwood.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

[illegible]

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, July 15—6 P. M.

The important events now transpiring in Europe have had a further interesting reflection in the course of values in Wall street to-day, illustrating the close sympathy which exists between the great nations of modern times. Although remote from the scene of the crisis which overhangs Europe Wall street was almost as deeply interested as London, Paris or Frankfort in the development of the drama in which France and Prussia are playing the principal rôles.

GOLD 116¾.

Of the immediate effect of the formal declaration of war between the two countries the advance of gold to-day from 114 to 116¾ is the index of the change wrought in the financial situation on this side of the Atlantic. The latter point was not reached without many intermediate fluctuations. The news that war had been actually declared was not made known until far in the day, and even then was discredited for the reason that a Paris telegram announced, truthfully or otherwise, a sudden recovery in rentes. It remains to be seen, however, whether the existence of a state of war such as we may look for in the immediate future will continue to advance the premium on gold. The fact has been already discounted in Wall street, for the carrying rate to-day shows that the speculators who have bought in anticipation of war comprise almost all the dealers in the precious metals. The Gold Room is now composed of a harmonious community of "bulls," who are no longer desirous of buying, but of selling. The danger of holding gold in such a situation is only too evident. The ostensible reason of the advance is that our national securities abroad may be sent home. The government market here has declined not through any depreciation of the intrinsic value of our bonds, but because the market price is forced down by the sudden effort to realize upon them. Instead of our bonds having really depreciated they are really more valuable now that French rentes and Prussian funds are depressed by the war. The reaction at no distant day is inevitable. A long war in Europe will heighten the value of our bonds held abroad by rendering them the only safe investment for the timid capital of the Old World. Gold on the present news has risen only a few per cent, and its further advance will be all the slower for the reason that its higher price makes a ready market for our exports, especially as breadstuffs abroad are also advancing. The vigor of our domestic industries and the financial soundness of our government will yet triumph over the influences which for the present are advancing gold beyond its reasonable value. The danger of buying gold is that it is impossible to tell how soon these influences will cease to operate and the tide turn sharply around.

A BREAK IN STOCKS.

The stock market opened with a sensitive feeling after the decline of the previous day. The speculative mood, by one of those curious freaks not infrequent in Wall street, had drifted into the belief that stocks were for sale as gold advanced. Hence the eyes of the Long Room were constantly fixed upon the gold dial, and values moved counter to the changes there indicated. Hence, as gold rose stocks fell, and the "bulls" found it impossible until late in the day, when their efforts met with more success, to check the movement. The feeling interpreted in another form was, that as our paper money declined in value stocks also declined. The consequence of this sympathy was a decline for the active shares of from one to four per cent, the market at times being on the verge of a panic. Toward the close, however, and midway of the highest stage of gold, prices rallied and when gold was at its best figure stocks were up between one and two per cent from the lowest point. Whether this recovery was the covering of the "shorts" or a legitimate reaction the future must determine. The success which has attended the "bears," who sold in the face of the strongly "bullish" aspect which the market presented a few weeks since, so elated them that a wide-spread "short" interest had been formed. As to the future of the market the street is still greatly divided. The "bulls" point to the fact that in 1866, during the Prusso-Austrian war, stocks first declined and then suddenly advanced. The "bears" on the other hand refer to the Franco-Austrian war of 1859 when the depression in stocks carried them down ten to forty per cent. It is true that the country has been greatly developed since 1859 and that we have a volume of paper money which is now immensely larger than then. It was this fact which prevented, in 1866, a repetition of 1859. It remains to be seen, however, whether, with such an active money market as must follow a war in these days, with the industries of the whole country aroused to supply Europe with supplies of all kinds, a serious blow might not be dealt to such securities as are now floated above their real worth by the abundance of money in the Wall street coffers.

MONEY MORE ACTIVE.

The agitation arising out of the war news produced some little uneasiness on the part of money lenders, and the rate on call showed a tendency to higher figures. The stock houses, as a rule, paid five per cent, and in some exceptional instances six, but the government dealers were freely supplied at four to five per cent. The fall in prices at the Stock Exchange has necessitated the freshening of margins, but the activity arising from this cause was overcome by large realizations, which brought money lenders on the street in the afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRM.

The foreign exchange market was inactive, owing to the expected interruption to some of the transatlantic lines of steamers. There were no quotable rates for other than sterling and franc bills, which were firm at the rates previously quoted. In this connection it is impossible to estimate as yet the shipment of specie by to-morrow's steamers. The German lines had a large quantity engaged, but what disposition will be made of it pending the present crisis cannot be easily determined. It is said the amount ready to go is between $1,500,000 and $1,800,000.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

Contrasted with the sharp decline in stocks and the advance in gold the government bond list was strong, prices receding only a half to three-quarters per cent, despite a generally bearish feeling and a dread that with the war in Europe there will be large amounts sent home for realization. It is curious, however, that the sales on this account by the foreign bankers have been made more through an anticipation that such would be the result than from an actual occurrence of what they expected. The actual orders from abroad to sell bonds held there have been so far limited to a trifling amount. The foreign bankers, in their first inference of the effect of war abroad, have sold more bonds here than were ordered to be sold, and so have unnaturally depressed the market by speculative sales. The quotations of American government bonds in London to-day have been flatteringly strong as compared with other securities there dealt in. Had there been anything like a general movement to realize upon them gold would have advanced to figures many per cent higher than the highest reached to-day. The following were the final street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 113 a 113¼; do. do., 1881, registered, 113¾ a 114; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 114; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, do., January and July, 108 a 108¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108¼ a 108½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108¼ a 108½; do. ten-forties, registered, 107 a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 107 a 107¼.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS DULL.

The diversion of interest to the Gold Room and Stock Exchange rendered the market for the Southern State bonds very dull. The only dealings of any amount were in the Tennessees and North Carolinas. The former were steady for the old bonds but weak and irregular for the new, which declined to 64 at the second call, but subsequently rallied to 65. The North Carolinas were especially weak in the special tax issues, which sold at 24. The general list was heavy but hardly lower. The following were the final street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 66 a 66½; do. new, 65 a 65¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 68; do. new, 67 a 68; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 92½ a 93; North Carolina ex coupon, 51 a 51½; do. new, 31 a 32; do. special tax, 24 a 24½; Missouri sixes, 91 a 91½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 91½; Louisiana sixes, 72 a 74; do. new, 70 a 71; do. levee sixes, 73 a 74; do. do. eights, 90 a 91; Alabama fives, 73 a 75; do. eights, 100 a 101; South Carolina sixes, [illegible]; do. new, July, 78 a 79; do. do., October, 79 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 75 a 76.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 67½; Consolidation Coal, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 34 a 34½; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 6½ a 7; do. preferred, 12; Pacific Mail, 38¼ a 38½; Adams Express, 67 a 67½; Wells-Fargo Express, 15 a 15½; American Express, 44; United States Express, 45¼ a 45½; New York Central consolidated, 95½ a 95¾; do. scrip, 90 a 90½; Harlem, 134 a 134½; Erie, 22½ bid; Reading, 96¾ a 96⅞; Michigan Central, 119 a 119½; Lake Shore, 97¾ a 98; Illinois Central, 137½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105 a 105½; Chicago and Northwestern, 81½ a 81¾; do. preferred, 88 a 88½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 82 a 83; Rock Island, 110¾ a 110⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 62¾ a 63⅛; do. preferred, 78 a 78½; Toledo and Wabash, 59¾; Fort Wayne, 94 a 94½; Ohio and Mississippi, 34 a 34½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 105½; New Jersey Central, 100 a 102; Chicago and Alton, 116 a 118½; Morris and Essex, 89 a 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 115 a 115¾; do. preferred, 115 a 118½; Iron Mountain, 43½ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19¼ a 19½.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices to-day for the leading speculative shares:—

[illegible]

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The chief fluctuations in the price of gold are shown in the table:—

[illegible]

Holders of gold paid from 2 to 6½ per cent to have their balances carried. In exceptional instances the rate was flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

[illegible]

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

[illegible]

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 15—10:15 A. M.

[illegible]

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

One o'Clock P. M.

[illegible]

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Six o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	34¼ a 34½	Northwestern	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	38½ a 38¾	N Western pref.	[illegible]
N Y Central con	95½ a 95¾	Rock Island	[illegible]
N Y Cen scrip	89½ a 90¼	St Paul	[illegible]
Harlem	135 a 136	St Paul pf	[illegible]
Erie	22½ a 23	Wabash	[illegible]
Reading	96¾ a 96⅞	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Lake Shore	98½ a 98¾	N Jersey Cen	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, July 15—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market was very quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers continuing light, but there was no change to note in prices, holders being unwilling to operate except at full previous figures. The sales were [illegible] (including 100 to arrive), of which 461 were for spinning and 172 for export. The business in futures was only moderate, and prices were again lower. The sales were 100 bales, basis low middling, for July, at 18¾c.; 100 do., for September, at 17¾c.; [illegible] October, at 17¾c., and (late yesterday) 700 bales, [illegible] 18¾c. a 18c., and 400 do., for August, at 18¾c. [illegible]

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	15¼	15½	15¾
Good ordinary	17¾	17¾	18
Low middling	19¼	19⅜	19½
Middling	20½	20¾	20¾
Good middling	21¾	21¾	22

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was only moderately active, but prices were steady and firm at our last quotations. [illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 11,850 bbls. flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, 53,921 do. corn, 16,352 do. oats, [illegible] meal, 5,000 bushels malt, and 7,800 do. peas. [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON AN INVALID.

Assaults by a Drunken Brute on His Relatives—Escape of the Villain.

[illegible]

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WASHINGTON

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

American Register for Foreign Vessels Recommended in View of the European War.

Frelinghuysen Confirmed by the Senate.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Agreed Upon in Both Houses.

Rejection of the Free Ship Proposition.

Closing Scenes of the Congress and Final Adjournment.

All the Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

Message from the President—Congress Urged to Pretract its Session—The European Sunburn.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing an Indian Appropriation bill before the members of Congress separate. Without such appropriation Indian hostilities are sure to ensue, and with them suffering, loss of life, and expenditures vast as compared with the amount asked.

The latest intelligence from Europe indicates the imminence of war between France and North Germany. In view of this a sound policy indicates the importance of some legislation tending to enlarge the commercial marine of this country. The vessels of this country at the present time are insufficient to meet the increase which the existence of a war in Europe will impose upon the commerce of the United States; and I submit to the consideration of Congress that the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity afforded to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigency. The foreign mail service of the United States is in a large degree dependent upon the Bremen and Hamburg lines of steamers. The Post Office Department has entered into contracts in writing with the two companies above mentioned, and with the Williams & Guion line, respectively, for a regular and continuous service of two years. The only arrangement that could be made with the Inman and Cunard lines is temporary, and may be broken off at any time. The North German lines are first class in point of speed and equipment, their steamers usually making the trip across the Atlantic in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in advance of the Williams & Guion line. Should the North German steamers be blockaded or impeded by France our postal intercourse with foreign nations will be greatly embarrassed unless Congress shall interpose for its relief.

I suggest to Congress the propriety of further postponing the time for adjournment, with the view of considering the questions herein communicated.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870. U. S. GRANT.

The Closing Scenes in Congress—The Discussion on the President's Message—Baron Gerolt in the Galleries—The Final Adjournment.

When Congress assembled this morning at the early hour of nine o'clock the Senators and members were not in the best of humor. The protracted session of last night, the great heat and the disappointment of the majority of them at the defeat of some pet scheme, all combined to fret and worry them. When it became known that the President had prepared a proclamation, calling an extra session in anticipation of the defeat of the Indian Appropriation bill, those who had purchased tickets with the view of leaving on the evening trains became demoralized and were eager for the conference committee on the bill to come to a speedy agreement, and there was considerable rejoicing when it became known that the committee had agreed upon a report. When the report was submitted, Sargent, of California, wanted to debate it and said something about the House having backed down, but the fellows with railroad tickets in their pockets, who, in addition had their trunks packed, shouted at him to "Sit down" and "Let us have a vote." The Speaker seemed as anxious to get away as any of the members, and he pronounced the conference report adopted before members had time to think, much less to vote. The Senate, besides being behind with the legislative business, was in executive session, and the House had to await its pleasure. It soon became evident that an adjournment could not be had at noon, as at first contemplated, and a resolution was adopted extending the time two hours.

The House, to kill time, took up a contested election case, and gave a few members a chance to exhibit their oratorical powers to the galleries, which were crowded by ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to enjoy the scenes of confusion on the floor. Then a recess was taken, so as to allow members to go out and take a drink.

During the day a cable telegram was read from the Clerk's desk announcing that France had accepted Prussia's proposal of war. This created considerable excitement and was received with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. The members at once set about discussing the probable results of the war and kept up such a buzzing and confusion that nothing could be heard or done. There was another recess, and bummers were drunk to the success of Prussia and France, according to the direction in which the sympathies of the drinkers ran. The crowds in the corridors, especially about the doors of the Senate, which was in executive session, were very great, and in the absence of more profitable employment they amused themselves by discussing the European war, speculating on what was going on within the Senate Chamber and button holing Senators as they came out to interrogate them.

"What is Sumner saying?" one of these curious loungers inquired of a Senator. The reply was, "Reading Motley's 'History of the Netherlands,'" and then there was a general laugh at the expense of the interrogator.

About half-past one a resolution was passed extending the time of adjournment till five o'clock, and when it was introduced in the House members called out from their seats, "This is the last extension we will vote for." These were probably the men who had purchased tickets with the intention of leaving in the evening. At three o'clock the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States. Very few knew anything about it, and as it was not expected, except by three or four who had been let into the secret, there was suddenly an intense stillness. Luckily the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill had a few minutes previous been adopted, otherwise the House would have jumped to the conclusion that the message was nothing less than the dreaded proclamation for an extra session. The message had evidently been written before the fate of the Indian Appropriation bill had been settled, for it started out by alluding to the importance of passing that measure before the adjournment. The real point of it, however, was soon learned, as the Clerk reached that part where the President alludes to the threatened European war. The recommendation to change the navigation laws fell like a bomb shell among the Maine shipbuilding interest, the Pennsylvania protectionists, and the shipping interests generally. The delegations representing those interests were not disposed to listen any further. They pronounced it an outrage, and some of the Maine members went so far as to say that the President had been imposed upon by the British shipbuilders upon the Clyde and their allies here. Ben Butler was generally credited with having had something to do with the message, and with having prevailed upon the President to send it into Congress within a few hours of the close of the session, so as to crowd it through without much consideration. These suspicions probably had their foundation in the fact that during the session Butler favored such a proposition as the President now recommended. But something had to be done with the message, and quickly too, so Schenck moved its reference to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report forthwith. At this stage there was another recess for refreshments, and during the hour that the Ways and Means were engaged in framing a bill to carry out the recommendations of the message the protectionists and the representatives of the shipbuilding interests were as industrious as bees making combinations to defeat whatever bill the committee might bring in embodying the views of the message. There was a singular mixing up of tariff men and free traders in these combinations. There, for instance, was Brooks, of New York, who has wasted his strength all winter fighting the tariff, hobnobbing with Kelley, the champion of the protectionists. "We must beat the message," said Kelley. "We'll do it at all hazards," said Brooks. Harvey Calkins was running around with Lynch, of Maine, mustering all the strength of the representatives of the shipbuilding interests. When the committee reported it turned out that they were divided, and a sharp debate followed. The majority were against the message, while the minority, with Schenck at their head, were for it. Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, was an interested listener to the debate, which of course had more or less in it about the war between France and Prussia. The policy of those opposed to the message was to talk it over the adjournment. Those who favored it, perceiving this, kept interrupting the debaters by calling "Let's vote," "Question," "We have had enough talk," "Sit down." When the hour was exhausted, Brooks of New York began to filibuster, and succeeded in keeping it up until the hour of five o'clock arrived, and the whole matter fell through. The announcement of the Speaker declaring the House adjourned *sine die* was hailed with a general uproar of applause and cheers. Then followed the usual handshaking and farewells, and the members separated.

Confirmation of Minister Frelinghuysen.

Shortly after the resumption of business this morning the Senate went into executive session and again took up the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Minister to England. Sumner again led off, extolling the virtues of his friend Motley. Wilson also made a few remarks in support of the views of his colleague. Thurman and Bayard, both democrats, spoke in favor of the nomination on personal grounds. A desultory discussion was also indulged in, a number of Senators desiring to express their friendship. After considerable manoeuvring a vote was reached resulting in the confirmation of Mr. Frelinghuysen by 40 yeas to 3 nays. This is a second downfall for the opponents of the President within the past week. Unlike Fenton, Sumner did not stick by his party, consisting of Robertson, Ross and Sprague. After using his influence to its utmost extent and deluding three Senators into a vote in the negative the Senator himself remained silent. Probably had Sumner's name come before those of the three who were influenced to vote in the negative he might have found himself minus any party at all. The result was very gratifying to the President. This question being disposed of the Senate again went into open session.

Other Confirmations.

The Senate also confirmed Arthur McArthur, of Wisconsin, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Ambrose C. Dunn, of Virginia, to be Consul General at Hakodadi, Japan; H. O. Paine, Postmaster at Fremont, Nebraska; Daniel Wann, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Illinois; R. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, to be Consul at Pernambuco; Wales Hubbard, of Maine, to be Register of the Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho; George D. Allen, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Florida. Also the following postmasters:—

W. A. Burdick at Cresco, Iowa; Milton S. Brady at Millersville, Pa.; Joseph R. Clark at Milford, Conn.; Alexander M. Campbell at Salina, Kansas; Mary Jane Edwards at Portland, Conn.; George B. Winslow at Gorremeur, N. Y.; Henry V. Harris at Bellefonte, N. J.; Mary Laurence at Millersville, Pa.; A. Millspaugh at Washington parish, La.; Joseph T. Miller at Urbana, Ill.; J. G. Orr at Lansing, Iowa; Joel R. Prescott at Newark, N. Y.; David Phillips at Manoney, Pa.; Mrs. Belle E. Parsell at Lebanon, Ohio; E. P. Ripley at Ackley, Ohio; Margaret Silliman at Pottsville, Pa.; Daniel B. Benton at Oxford, Ohio.

Leo Kirchner, Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y., James R. Lafferty, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Clarksville, Ark.

The Provisions of the Army Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the principal provisions of the Army bill as it becomes a law after the numerous alterations made by the several committees of conference:—

The President is directed to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000 men before July, 1871. Officers, on their own application before next January, may be honorably discharged, with one year's extra pay and allowances. Officers who have served thirty years may, if they desire, be placed on the retired list, the number on which may be increased to 300. The offices of General and Lieutenant General are to be made to the grades of Major General and Brigadier General until the number of officers in those grades is reduced to three and six respectively, which number shall not thereafter be increased. Officers deemed unfit for the proper performance of their duties from any cause, except injuries incurred or contracted in line of their duty, are to be reported by the General of the army to the board convened by the Secretary of War on whose recommendation they shall be mustered out with one year's pay. The President is authorized to transfer officers from regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry to the list of supernumeries and all vacancies now existing, or which may be so caused before January next, shall be filled by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority and fitness. Supernumerary officers may at their own request be assigned as second lieutenants, and if any remain after the 1st of next January they shall be mustered out with one year's pay and allowances. The present pay of enlisted men is continued for one year, and it is made unlawful to use an enlisted man as a servant. Brevet officers are forbidden to wear while on duty any uniform other than that of their actual rank, and they must be addressed in official communications only by their actual list. Officers on the active list are forbidden to hold civil offices on pain of vacating their commissions. The Secretary of War is authorized to prepare a system of general army regulations, to be approved by Congress, and to permit and control one or more trading establishments to be maintained at any frontier post not in the vicinity of a town.

The amount of pay is fixed as follows:—

General	$13,500	Capt., mounted	2,209
Lieut. General	11,000	Do., not mounted	1,800
Major General	7,500	First Lieut., mounted	1,600
Brigadier General	5,500	Do. do., not mounted	1,500
Colonel	3,500	Second Lieut., mounted	1,500
Lieut. Colonel	3,000	Do. do., not mounted	1,400
Major	2,500		

with ten per cent for each term of five years service. These rates seem to be in full of all commutation and allowances, provided that fuel and forage in kind may be furnished as at present. Officers retired from active service are to receive seventy-five per cent of the pay of their rank upon which they are retired.

Provisions of the Indian Bill.

The Indian bill appropriates about $6,000,000 for the carrying out of treaties, specifically mentioning tribes and bands, with this proviso:—"That nothing in this act contained, or in any of the provisions thereof, shall be so construed as to ratify, approve or disaffirm any treaty made with any tribes, bands or parties of Indians since July 20, 1867; or affirm or disaffirm any of the powers of the Executive and Senate on the subject." The bill continues the Board of Peace Commissioners another year.

The New York Post Office.

The following proviso is contained in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill with reference to the New York Post Office:—

The proviso in relation to the appropriation for continuing the construction of the said building contained in the act of April 20, 1870, is hereby so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to adopt as a part of the contracts therein provided for any contracts in reference to said building approved by him before said April 20; provided that the limitation of cost therein contained is not thereby affected; and, provided further, that hereafter before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced plans and full estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior; and the cost of the buildings shall not exceed the amount of said estimates.

Cox Serenaded by a Colored Glee Club.

Early this morning Congressman Cox was serenaded by the Excelsior Glee Club, of this city, composed of about thirty young colored men blessed with sweet voices and healthy lungs. The serenade was given without reference to politics, but simply as a compliment to Mr. Cox's worth as a citizen. The singing was excellent and soon gathered a large crowd of persons, all of whom were invited into the parlors to partake of refreshments. Of course a speech was asked and had to be given. Mr. Cox commended their musical talent and execution. As to politics he would not speak. They would in time discover their friends and enemies in both political parties, and concluded by thanking them and requesting that they sing "Rise Up, William Riley, and Come Along With Me." This they rendered with energetic skill. There seemed to be something of a desire on the part of the serenaders to capture the jovial member and receive an expression of his political opinions. Hence the song above named. After hearty cheers for their host and for his district the party broke up by singing "Sweet Love, Good Night."

The Bills All Signed.

All the bills presented to the President for his signature were signed, including the Georgia bill and the Army and Indian Appropriation bills, the latter being signed within five minutes of the adjournment.

Departure of Members.

At least one-half of the members of Congress left Washington to-night for their homes. Others will follow to-morrow.

Red Cloud on a Peace Mission.

The Indian Bureau has received the following telegram from Colonel Chambers:—

FORT FETTERMAN, July 14, 1870.

Red Cloud and sixty lodges of Sioux came here yesterday and left to-day, with the determination of inducing all the Indians in the country to make peace. He goes from here direct to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The executive session of the previous evening continued till three o'clock this morning.

AN EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The Senate again met at nine o'clock, and at half-past nine went into executive session. Without opening the doors the time for adjournment *sine die* was extended from noon until two o'clock, and then to five o'clock P. M.

THE INDIAN BILL.

In constructively open session the third and last conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. It adopts the substitute of the Senate for the House bill, making exactly the appropriations fixed by the Senate, with a proviso that nothing contained in the bill shall be construed either to affirm or to deny the validity of the treaties made by the Indian Peace Commission.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At twenty minutes to three the doors were actually opened, and a message was received from the President calling attention to the breaking out of war in Europe and the necessity for some action on the part of Congress relative to shipping interests. The message was read, and subsequently the bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes was taken up. Its provisions were published yesterday.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Vt. said if the American registers were issued to foreign vessels such vessels should be manned by American sailors. He favored a provision to that effect.

Mr. BAYARD (dem.) of Del. regarded the bill as conferring privileges of tremendous importance.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., doubted the propriety of the measure. He said that nothing but pressing exigencies could induce him to vote for it. There was a great pressure for it.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., remarked that there were at present a number of iron ships in the United States, and he was informed that New York shipbuilders could supply any number.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that they would not be built until the war was over, and all occasion for their use had passed.

Mr. MORRILL replied that we did not want the old, worn out ships of Europe; that we could build them as quick as they could be built on the Clyde, and that he did not want to see our ship yards deserted. He thought four months long enough for the issuing of registers.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, urged the measure upon the ground of its supposed necessity and importance.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., regarded the proposition as most suicidal, the direct effect of it being to shut up our ship yards and our forges to the ruin of our shipbuilding interests. He had noticed the great anxiety which had been manifested to get through the bill, particularly by some fifteen or twenty Englishmen in the galleries, who had been lobbying and watching the matter, their object being to sell us their old ships.

Mr. SHERMAN said every one of the ships referred to would be needed to their utmost capacity in the carrying trade in the event of a foreign war, but in the mail service ships were needed which could compete with long iron ships.

An amendment of Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, limiting the persons within which American registers may be issued to foreign vessels to four months, was adopted.

An amendment by Mr. CAMERON was also adopted, providing that one-half the persons employed on such ships, and also the officers, shall be American citizens.

The third section of the bill was variously amended.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed his motion to strike out the first two sections, which was discussed.

Mr. CHANDLER (rep.) of Mich., claiming that the opportunity now offered the United States by a foreign war would, if improved, give to our commerce an impetus it would not otherwise receive in twenty years. He believed if the bill was killed those who were guilty of its death would live to regret it.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA SENATORS.

Mr. STEWART, on leave, presented the credentials of Richard H. Whitley and Henry C. Farrow as Senators elect from the State of Georgia. Laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Messrs. Wilson and Casserly were appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the House to inform the President that the houses were ready to adjourn. They subsequently reported the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill which had been discussed, but Mr. BAYARD, who had the floor, declined to yield. The hour of five o'clock arriving, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.

The House met at nine o'clock.

A JOE DEFEATER.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., made a supplementary report on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, striking out that paragraph relating to the municipal appointments of Washington, which was in the report made last evening. He stated he was entirely ignorant, as were his colleagues on the committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. He knew nothing of it until he heard it read from the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to.

THE TEXAS ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in the Texas contested election case of Grafton against Connor, and that Grafton is not entitled to the seat, and that the consideration of the right of Connor, the sitting member, be postponed until next session. Agreed to.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating $6,908,000 for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Messrs. PAINE and HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., objected, and as the yeas and nays were being taken on ordering a call of the House the vote could not be interrupted by a motion. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. SARGENT moved nonconcurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian Appropriation bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference.

Mr. DAWES called the attention of the House to the serious question involved in the disagreement between the two houses. The question was more or less then whether the House should have any voice in the appropriation of money. The position had been taken in the Senate last night that by force of a treaty alone, without any intervention of the House of Representatives, money could be taken out of the Treasury, whether the House of Representatives consented or not. The House could not yield to such a surrender of power. He desired not to be placed on the conference committee; but he wished the House that in the conclusion which might be reached would rest the policy of this government in the next generation.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that the House was now brought face to face with the practical question whether there should be an extra session or whether the matter should be concluded to-day. The House was not called upon to submit to any such sporadic view as the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to as being developed in the Senate last night.

It had been the continuous course of the government ever The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. Sargent, Allison and Holman were appointed a committee of conference. Mr. Sargent declined to serve, thinking that there should be a new conference committee. The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Dawes in his place.

THE JULIAN-REID ELECTION CASE.

Mr. GROESBECK, (rep.) of Pa., at half-past ten o'clock, called up the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, the majority resolutions being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Reid should be paid four thousand five hundred dollars for his expenses. After discussion the resolutions were adopted, with amendments allowing two thousand dollars to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and one thousand five hundred dollars to Mr. Grafton, of Texas, for prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

THE SESSION EXTENDED.

The Senate joint resolution postponing the hour of adjournment till two o'clock P. M. was concurred in.

MR. NOAH DAVIS.

The SPEAKER presented the resignation of Mr. Davis, of New York, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and appointed Mr. Hotchkiss in his place.

A SHORT RECESS TAKEN.

Various propositions looking to the payment of clerks during the recess, &c., were made and voted down amid much confusion, and then, at half-past twelve o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Dawes, who wanted to stop that sort of business and to gain time to attend the conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, the House took a recess till fifteen minutes past one o'clock P. M.

After the recess Mr. Dawes offered a concurrent resolution postponing the hour of adjournment until five o'clock. Negatived.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE INDIAN BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report recommending concurrence in the Senate amendment, with the condition that it is not to be construed into an abrogance or disaffirmance of any of the powers of the Senate over the subject. He stated that the House had gained nothing but a transference of the question until the next session of Congress. The committee had thought it proper to let the responsibility rest with the House. He submitted the report without argument.

Mr. SARGENT sought the floor, but was met with shouts of "Vote," "Question," &c. The question was put, and the report was agreed to.

ANOTHER EXTENSION OF THE SESSION—A SCENE.

Mr. DAWES renewed the concurrent resolution extending the session till five o'clock, so as to allow time for the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., sought the floor, and was notified by the Speaker that if he persisted in occupying the floor there could not be an adjournment to-day. To which he replied, in an excited manner, that the action of the Speaker was outrageous. Loud calls to order.

The SPEAKER put the question on postponing the hour of adjournment, and declared it carried.

A member on the democratic side called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, saying that he had done so because his rights had been overridden by the Chair.

The SPEAKER, evincing much earnestness of manner, remarked that one motion to adjourn was in order and had to be put, but that there was just time to save a precipitate adjournment as against this factious action.

The question was on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCNEELY, (dem.) of Pa., said that the Speaker had no right to make an argument in that way.

The SPEAKER said he had a right to protect the majority against the minority.

The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the House refused to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were not ordered on the resolution postponing adjournment, and the resolution was adopted.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the imminence of war in Europe, the state of insurrection in Cuba, and the probability of Spain losing all control over that island and its being seized and held by France, and authorizing the President, if it should become necessary during the recess, to protect against and prevent such seizure, to recognize the revolutionary government of Cuba as the *de facto* government of that island, and to take such other steps as will, in his judgment, prevent any foreign or monarchical government taking possession of the island of Cuba or any other island in the American seas.

The rules were not suspended.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., sought the floor to offer a resolution in relation to free ships. Pending the vote a message was received from the President urging the necessity of passing the Indian Appropriation bill, referring to the prospects of a European war and the necessity of increasing the American commercial marine by the purchase of ships abroad, and suggesting the propriety of postponing the time of adjournment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

At five minutes before two a message from the Senate arrived almost breathless, and amid the laughter of the House managed to gasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment till five o'clock.

A JOKE ON COX.

Mr. COX reminded the Speaker that before the reception of the President's message he had obtained the floor to offer a resolution as to free ships, and amid the laughter of the House managed to gasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment till five o'clock.

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Mr. COX reminded the Speaker that before the reception of the President's message he had obtained the floor to offer a resolution as to free ships, and amid the laughter of the House he managed to gasp out the information that the Senate had concurred in the resolution postponing adjournment till five o'clock.

Mr. CALKIN (dem.) of N. Y., expressed regret that the President had stolen his colleague's thunder. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the President's message be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to consider it forthwith, and report at as early a moment as practicable. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution for free ships offered by Mr. Cox was also referred.

ANOTHER RECESS.

The House then, at twenty minutes past two, took a recess for one hour.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the House resuming its session Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to further extend the present session of Congress to take further action at this time on the President's message.

FREE SHIPS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the minority of the committee, reported a bill authorizing for a limited time the registration of foreign built iron vessels, as follows:—

Whereas a war in Europe, which may greatly affect the commerce and shipping interests of the United States, appears impending; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States recognizing the existence of war between the empire of France and the kingdom of Prussia, or other of the great national Powers of Europe, the act entitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," approved December 31, 1792, and all acts and parts of acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, be suspended during such war, but not suspended exceeding ten months so far as to admit foreign built iron steamers of not less than 2,000 tons burden, entitled for ocean navigation, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens of the United States, to be registered as if built within the United States, and the same shall thereupon be entitled to the benefits granted by any law of the United States to ships or vessels built within the United States, except the right to be employed in the coasting trade of the United States.

Mr. SCHENCK advocated the passage of the bill reported by the minority. Many members, he said, would have perhaps voted differently on the proposition if the changed condition of things had not presented a new view of the matter. The President had called attention to the fact that war in Europe is imminent, is impending, is almost certain, if not actually waging. If anything was to be done it should be done immediately, and with reference to the ships built.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill of the minority. No one knew whether there was war in Europe now or whether there was likely to be. If there was to be war how long was it to last? The minority bill proposed to reward the builders of the Shenandoahs and Alabamas.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., stated as his opinion that if the United States were open to the purchase of foreign ships for six months the process of American shipbuilding would be stopped. It was a club, therefore, at the whole interests of the country and was a sink at the American flag. It might be said that there were no ships in this country now to do the carrying trade. That was not so. There were thirty-five or thirty-six in New York and Boston, which could be made available at once.

Mr. ALLISON said he ought to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) that he had now an ally in the speaker from New York, (Mr. Brooks), and he went on to argue in support of the bill reported by the minority.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., ad deated the minority bill and warned the protectionists that they were pursuing a policy which was holding the knife at the very throat of the commercial interests of the country. He was glad that the President had sent this message to Congress, and he endorsed it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., advocated the minority report. It would not work against free shipbuilding in this country, for there had not been a two thousand ton ship built here in five years, and none could be built under a period of two years.

THE BILL FAILS.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Lynch, Cox, Peters and Blair, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was made by Messrs. Cleveland and Negley and was negatived—yeas 72, nays 85.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the vote a committee of three—Messrs. Dawes, Schenck and Cox—was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make the two houses were ready to adjourn.

Mr. DAWES subsequently reported that the committee had performed its duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT BELL GATE.

Various resolutions were offered and adopted, among them one by Mr. Beeres for the removal of obstructions at Bell Gate, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker then, at five o'clock, declared the session adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Items and Gleanings of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	72	80	9 P. M.	88	80
6 A. M.	73	82	6 P. M.	85	86
9 A. M.	76	82	9 P. M.	81	84
12 M.	81	84½	12 P. M.	81	80

Average temperature yesterday..... 83½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 70¾

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park to-day, commencing at half-past four o'clock P. M.

Justice Hogan yesterday held for trial at the Tombs Police Court Thomas Dempsey, alias "Paddy the Boy;" Thomas J. Hedger, alias "the Cockney," and Thomas Kelley, alias "the Kid," for an alleged larceny of a case of boots from the store of Claflin & Co.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Daniel Mooney, who died from meningitis, the result of the extreme heat of the weather, accelerated by intemperance. Deceased was thirty years of age, born in Ireland, and lived at No. 320 East Thirty-sixth street.

The steamer Plymouth Rock leaves pier 28 North river every afternoon for Sandy Hook and returns about nine o'clock. Quite a crowd of excursionists enjoy the trip, and as everything is provided upon this luxurious craft to render it agreeable, the floating hotel is regarded as a delicious retreat.

The New Orleans firemen, who have been here on a visit, took their departure for the Crescent City at six o'clock yesterday evening by the Erie road. They intend stopping *en route* at Elmira, and also take a look at Niagara Falls. Should they not alter their present programme they will stop at Cincinnati and Mobile on their way home from the West.

The delegation of Indians who have been sojourning here for the past few days left for their home in the "setting sun" last night, by the Erie road. They intend to stop at Buffalo for a short time, after which they will go to Chicago and from thence to the West. They expressed themselves much pleased with their visit and went away satisfied.

Coroner Schirmer this morning will hold an inquest at 199 West Houston street on the body of Lizzie Irving, six and a half years of age, who died on Thursday. Last Sunday evening deceased was at play and in swinging she parted hands, Lizzie losing her balance and falling heavily on her head. Concussion or inflammation of the brain was the result and death ensued.

George H. Post, now of the House of Detention, had Kittie Harrison and Charles Smith arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, on a charge of their stealing from him $192 while he was in the concert saloon to which the accused belonged. Kittie states she took the money from complainant and gave Smith $100 of it, while Smith alleges he is not guilty. Both were held.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan James Aiken, of No. 103 Mulberry street, was arraigned on a charge of having obtained thirty dollars from the foreman of the stables of the Third Avenue Railroad, after he had obtained thirty dollars from the Superintendent of the road on the same day on a similar account. Aiken had purchased a horse from the company for the sum above named, and on returning the horse for some fault the day after the purchase, received the price he had paid (thirty dollars) from the Superintendent. Held to answer.

James Reed, a well-known character, residing at 63 Vandam street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by detective Jacob Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, for having recently passed a ten dollar counterfeit greenback on Mr. "Phil" Stevenson, a saloon keeper, corner Spring and Hudson streets. James has already served a term in State Prison for a daring burglary committed in the Fifth ward. The police say his record is a very bad one. He will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner at ten o'clock this morning. The engraving was excellently well done, and needed but the government paper and issuance to make it "currency of the realm."

The following returns of population were made to Marshal Sharpe yesterday by the census takers:—Eighth district of Seventeenth ward, 3,550; Twenty-second district, Eleventh ward, 1,074; Seventh district, Twenty-second ward, 3,880; Fifteenth district, Eleventh ward, 1,999; Tenth district, Thirteenth ward, 2,249; Third district, Seventh ward, 3,472; Fourth district, Seventh ward, 3,630; First district, Sixth ward, 102; Second district, Sixth ward, 527; Third district, Sixth ward, 2,186; Twelfth district, Tenth ward, 1,844; Fourteenth district, Seventeenth ward, 2,648; Eighth district, Fifteenth ward, 3,360.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Moon rises....eve 10 06
Sun sets..... 7 29 | High water..morn 10 54

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Holland	July 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
India	July 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	July 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Colorado	July 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Frankfurt	July 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Cambria	July 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washin	July 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Erin	July 23	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Lafayette	July 23	Havre	58 Broadway.
Weser	July 23	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Antwerp	July 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	July 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hannover	July 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Parana	July 30	London	54 Sout h st.
France	July 30	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Anglia	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	July 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	July 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Manhattan	Aug 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Aug 6	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Aug 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Aug 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Australia	Aug 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Union	Aug 6	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Etna	Aug 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Aug 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hansa	Aug 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Queen	Aug 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	Aug 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Rhein	Aug 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	Aug 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Brussels (Br), Kennedy, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Holland (Br), Thomas, Liverpool via Queenstown—F W J Hurst.

Bark Maple Adelaide, Koehlbeck, Danizig—Wendt, Tetens & Brockmann.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Rotterdam—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Cyclone, Forbes, Dunkirk—Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Samuel Larrabee, Thompson, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Whitehall (Br), Priest, Windsor, NS—J W Whitney & Co.

Bark J H McLaren, Comery, Philadelphia—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Mary Curley (Br), Mealey, St Johns, NF—George H Brewer.

Schr Capella (Br). Taylor, St John, NB—P I Nevins & Sons.

Schr N H Smith, Tooker, Charleston—N L McCready.

Schr Annie W Bergen, Thompson, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston—Miller & Houghton.

Schr J C Havens, Tyler, New Haven—Rackett Bros.

Schr Challenge, Banzar, New Haven.

Schr Evelyn, Barger, Stamford.

Schr Edwin, Bertrand, Stamford.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Saranac, Jones, Philadelphia.

Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Barge Rockwood, Duremy, Chester, Pa.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Weser (N. J.), Wenke, Bremen, July 2, via Southampton 8th, with mdse and 246 passengers, to Oelrich & Co. Had light westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Frankfurt